The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Execution of Gen. Goicouria at Havana Yesterday.

A Summary Trial and Condemnation to the Garrote.

Sinking of a British Steamer and Loss of All on Board but Seven.

Assassination of an Austrian Prince in St. Petersburg.

Advices from Australia in Thirty-six Days.

CUBA.

Execution of Gen. Goicouria by the Garrote—The General Calm to the Last.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer *Triunfo* arrived here last night, bringing the Cuban Gen. GOICOURIA under a strong guard of naval officers. GOICOURIA was immediately taken to the jail, where a "verbal" Court-martial was assembled for the purpose of trying him. The Court sentenced him to be garroted, and he was then placed in the capilla. At 4 o'clock this morning he was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock garroted. An immense concourse of persons assembled on the heights of Principe. The General remained perfectly serene and firm to the last.

EUROPE.

Sinking of a Steamer—The Captain, Mate and their Families Lost—The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—The Phillips Case—British Parliament.

The steamer *Earl*, of Elgin, sunk today off Staines, having collided with an unknown vessel....The Captain, mate and their families were lost. Only seven of those who were on board escaped death....The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until the next term of the Court.....The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, revives the controversy respecting the invention of chloroform. ....PHILLIPS, the alleged defaulter, who was arrested at Queenstown, on the arrival of the *Idaho*, (on board which steamer he was a passenger,) has had a preliminary examination, and been remanded to await the testimony of Capt. CUTTING, of the *Idaho*. It is reported that Capt. CUTTING died today. One story is that he committed suicide today in Liverpool. He resigned after the last trip of the *Idaho* to engage in some mercantile pursuit.... The new steam-ship *Sidonian*, for the Anchor Line, was successfully launched at Glasgow today....In the House of Commons, last evening, the Irish Land bill was discussed in committee until the hour of adjournment. Many amendments were introduced, debated and rejected. Mr. PALMER'S amendment restricting the application of the improvement clause to tenancies created under this bill, provoked an unusually long and interesting discussion. At length, on division, the amendment was rejected by 59 majority. The clause was then adopted. The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

Seizures of French Journals—Masses for the Success of the Plebiscitum—Sentence of Lermina the Would-be Impeacher of Napoleon.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning announces that the issues of the *Avenir National*, the *Siècle* and the *Réveil*, were seized because of the publication therein of a false proclamation signed "LOUIS BONAPARTE." The issue of the *Rappel* (irreconcilable organ) was again seized today, on account of violation of the Press law. Arrests for complicity in the plot continue. Six members of the International Society of Workmen were apprehended at St. Etienne, today. The rumors of an outbreak at Lyons yesterday are not confirmed. The radical journals of this city strongly advise the people to be calm and quiet to-morrow. The *Gaulois* says that the Empress has caused masses to be said in the Paris churches for the success of the *plebiscite* to-morrow....M. LERMINA, who, at a recent public meeting, urged the impeachment of the Emperor, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs.

A Member of the Austrian Legation in Russia Murdered—The Austrian Cabinet—Prussia and the Pope—Rebel Victory in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince L. D. ARENBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in this city, was murdered today. His mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

VIENNA, May 7.—The commercial treaty with Guatemala has been ratified and signed by the Austrian Government....Herr PETRINO has exchanged places with Herr WIEDEMANN in the Cabinet. The former takes the portfolio of the National Defences, and the latter that of Agriculture.

LONDON, May 7.—The Prussian Consul at Rome, Herr D'ARNHIM, has delivered a dispatch to Cardinal ANTONELLI, strongly supporting the remonstrance of NAPOLEON....Dispatches just received state that the defeat of the Imperial army at Shansi, in the north of China, which was before reported, is fully confirmed.

Brussels Races—Spring Meeting—The Universal Derby—A German Tragedienne Engaged for America.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The Brussels Spring meeting began yesterday. The Prize de l'Avenir, for two-year olds, 1,100 yards, was won by *Pandour*; *Westminster* second, *Bonne Chance* third. The sweepstakes of 3,000 francs for three-year olds, was won by *Carabinier*; *Scandinave* second, *Pitchlason* third. The Derby Universel of 8,750 francs, for three-year olds, a mile and a half, was won by *Floran*; *Byron* second, *Adonis* third. The Prize of St. Michel, of 6,800 francs, two miles, was won by *Barometre*; *Carabinier* second, *Carnaval* third. The Three-mile Steeple Chase for 6,000 francs was won by *Marin*; *Germaine* second, *Magicien* third.

BERLIN, May 7.—Mr. J. GRAU has concluded an engagement with Mme. MARIE NIEMANN-SEEBACH, the German tragedienne. She will play one hundred nights in America, commencing in New-York next September.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Unusual Rains—The Queen Visits the Jamestown—Earthquakes—Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The steamer *Idaho* brings Honolulu papers of the 21st of April, which state that the arrival of the Australian steamer was the occasion of much rejoicing. An unusual amount of rain had fallen in the Hilo district. Queen EMMA visited the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and received a special salute. Several shocks of earthquake had occurred in the district of Hilo, and one shock was the severest that had been felt since the great convulsions of two years ago. The volcano of Kilauea is quite active. The great South Lake had overflowed, filling the depression caused by the earthquake of 1868. The Austrian frigate *Donau* completed her repairs and sailed for South America last month.

AUSTRALASIA.

Arrival of the Idaho at San Francisco—Australian News—The War in New-Zealand—Withdrawal of British Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The steamer *Idaho* arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the first direct Australian mail. The *Idaho* connected at Honolulu with the steamer *Wonga-Wonga*, from Sydney, and is full of passengers. The latest advices from Sydney are to the 26th of March, and from Auckland to the 4th of April. The *Idaho* brings 210 passengers from Australia, nearly all of whom are en route for England; and a very large mail from New South Wales and New-Zealand. Twenty of the passengers by the *Wonga-Wonga* remained at Honolulu, for the reason that the accommodations of the *Idaho* were insufficient. The North Transportation Company propose having faster steamers on the Honolulu route immediately, and hereafter no inconvenience or delay will occur. The *Wonga-Wonga* is to be followed by the *City of Adelaide* and the *City of Melbourne*, which have been chartered by Mr. HALL, who was formerly United States Consul at Sydney, and who has obtained a subsidy from the New-Zealand Government.

VICTORIA.

A political crisis prevailed in Victoria. Minister MCPHERSON had been twice defeated during one day, and it was thought certain that he would resign. Mr. MCCULLOUCH, the Ex-Premier of Victoria, had been knighted. Bids had been tendered and accepted for the construction of an additional fifty-six miles of the Government railroad, for $1,465,000. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, had been killed by a fall from a horse. The Victoria Legislature had voted a pension £1,000 yearly to the widow of Ex-Gov. DARLING.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The general elections were progressing. A portion of the Government surveying party had returned to Adelaide from Carpentaria, and had made a favorable report of their labors.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Great floods had prevailed on the eastern coast of Australia, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of many lives. The gales had been very heavy, and numerous shipwrecks had been reported. Police-Magistrate FAUCETT had been committed for killing a drunken man. The estate of Hon JOHN ROBERTSON, late Premier, had been sequestrated. His liabilities amounted to $1,250,000. The political affairs of New South Wales were unimportant. The Legislature was in session.

QUEENSLAND.

The construction of a telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, would be immediately commenced. The sugar and cotton crops in Queensland had been seriously damaged by heavy floods.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The following intelligence is published in the Auckland papers of April 2:

Major ROPATA attacked Maraetipa, and captured it after one hour's engagement. The garrison were taken prisoners by the Major. Nineteen of the enemy were killed and three hundred captured. The balance escaped. The rebel chief TEKOATI had succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and retreated to the fastnesses of the Urimera country. The Government had retained the services of the friendly natives of New-Zealand to continue the pursuit. All of the English soldiers have been withdrawn from New-Zealand. The gold yield continued good throughout the colony.

CANADA.

The Fisheries—Sudden Illness of the Premier—Fatal Boiler Explosion.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7.—The Governor-General communicated to the House of Commons last evening the following dispatch received by him from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

DOWNING-STREET, April 19, 1870.

SIR: With reference to previous correspondence with respect to the protection of Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and maintain order.
GRANVILLE.

To the Governor-General, Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, while in his office yesterday afternoon, was suddenly seized with violent pains in his stomach, causing great agony. Fears were entertained of the setting in of inflammation of the bowels, but medical men do not now apprehend danger, and think he will not be able to attend business for some time.

SMITH'S FALLS, May 7.—The boiler in a factory owned by RICHARD LOCKE burst yesterday afternoon, killing one man, named LANCASTER, and badly injuring another, named FOSTER. The building is a total wreck.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Fenians—Billiards—Small-pox in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—JOHN SAVAGE arrived last night, and was received by a Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood. He will deliver an address at the grand Fenian pic-nic on Sunday next....The Pacific Billiard Congress opened yesterday. Two games of 1,000 points each, for a pocket-table, were played by Messrs. MOTT and TERRILL. The first game was closely contested, but was won by Mr. MOTT....Arizona advices have been received. Small-pox had broken out in Arizona City. Numerous Indian outrages had been committed in the vicinity of Prescott. The mining news was favorable.

Mexicans Celebrating a Victory over the French—Billiards—Tightness in Money—Murder by Indians—New-Mexico Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Yesterday and last night the weather was unusually warm. The steamer *Ajax* is up for Honolulu, to sail May 10, to connect with the steamer *City of Melbourne* for Australia. The Mexican residents of this city yesterday celebrated the Cinco de Mayo, (May 5,) the anniversary of the defeat of the French at Pueblo. In consequence of the increase of overland travel there will be two Pullman trains each week hereafter. In the billiard tournament, yesterday, the second game between GATES and MCCLEERY was won by the former, in seventy-two innings. The third game, between LITTLE and WRIGHT, was won by LITTLE in eighty-nine innings. The weather has been hot throughout the agricultural region, with the thermometer ranging from 90° to 98°. The reported wreck of the ship *Eli Whitney* at Tahiti is incorrect. A fire was discovered on board the ship, but it was extinguished with but slight damage to the vessel. The entire cargo of one million oranges was ruined and thrown overboard. The vessel was undoubtedly set on fire, and the crew were arrested on suspicion.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—There are over $11,000,000 in the City, State and Federal Treasuries here; and as money is very tight, the withholding of such large amounts from circulation is the subject of much complaint. The trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, under a special law, have adopted the following plan for paying off the indebtedness of the Association: Half of the amount in gold coin will be distributed among the holders of tickets on the 1st of September next, and 628 gift tickets, at $5 each, will be sold. The first prize will be $100,000, the second $50,000, and so on down to $100. In the billiard tournament the fourth game, between TERRELL and KYDING, was won by the former in ninety-nine innings. The fifth game, between MCCLEERY and MOTT, was won by the former in fifty-eight innings, making the best average thus far. WEIR'S furniture manufactory, on Hays-street, near Polk-street, was burned last night. The loss is about $100,000. It was the most extensive manufactory of the kind on the Pacific coast. The Mill Creek Indians have murdered Capt. H. A. GOOD, near his residence in Tehama County, in this State. His body was riddled with bullets. The intelligence from New-Mexico states that people are flocking in from all directions. Shafts are being sunk on the different ledges, and the rock improves in quality. In some places they find almost pure metal, and ledges have been struck of extraordinary wealth. There are no indications of trouble from the Indians. A company of regular troops is stationed in the mining district.

THE WEST.

Sheridan's Progress Westward—Attempted Suicide—No Indian Outrages in Colorado.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 6.—Mr. J. B. BELL, proprietor of the Planters' Hotel, of this city, attempted to commit suicide this morning by shooting himself in the left breast. He now lies in a critical condition....Ninety-three men got off the Eastern train here today, fifty-three of whom were bound for Big Horn, and forty for the Greeley new settlement, fifty miles south of this.

Gen. SHERIDAN and staff arrived here on the Pullman train this afternoon, en route for the West. They were met at the depot by officers from Fort Russell, the post band, and an immense crowd of citizens.

DENVER, Col., May 6.—The accounts of Indian outrages on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and elsewhere in Colorado, are entirely groundless. There have been no Indian troubles in this territory during the past year, and Gov. MCCOOK is confident that none need be anticipated within the limits of Colorado.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—Gen. SHERIDAN and staff passed here today, going West....JONES, the murderer of a man at Blair, Nebraska, a few days since, was arrested as he was about leaving for the West on a train....It has been raining here and West all day.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention—The Woman Question—Reward for the Arrest of Lafachers.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The question of woman suffrage is not to be submitted to the people of Illinois, the Constitutional Convention having reconsidered its action in this respect. It is claimed that this retrograde is all owing to a lecture delivered by Mrs. WHEATON, of Kalamazoo, Mich., against woman suffrage in Springfield some two weeks since. The Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week....JACOB GREENBAUM, Sr., an old and prominent German citizen of Chicago, died yesterday....The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court has called the attention of the authorities to the loose and careless manner in which public buildings and dwellings are being erected in this city, and suggest that building inspectors should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that every building erected shall have a proper foundation and support, and compel the builder to take down the building if necessary, and the inspector should be held responsible for the safety of all buildings so erected in the city. JOSEPH C. RAMSAY having been forcibly taken from the custody of a constable in Putnam County, Ill., April 16, by certain lawless persons, and murdered by hanging, Gov. PALMER has issued a proclamation calling upon public officers and all good men to exert themselves to detect and bring to justice the persons concerned in said act, and offering $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of such persons.

THE SOUTH.

Aid for the Richmond Sufferers—The Confederate Dead—Counterfeiters Arrested.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—At the benefit for the Richmond sufferers, at JOHN T. FORD'S theater, this afternoon, a larger number assembled than ever before was seen in the Holiday-street Theater. There were over 3,000 persons in the building, and at least 5,000 were turned away. The gross receipts for the benefit of the Richmond Aid Fund will reach, and probably exceed, $3,000. The orchestra were forced to give up their seats, and the stage was partly occupied by the crowd.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Business has been generally suspended here today, in consequence of the commemoration ceremonies, which were attended by fully 10,000 soldiers and citizens. The corner-stone of a monument to Confederate dead was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and an oration delivered by Gen. BATES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—W. W. SAMPSON, Chief Clerk of the State Department at Columbia, was yesterday arrested for counterfeiting State funding coupons, in connection with L. D. METCALF, who had the counterfeiting done in Auburn, N. Y. SAMPSON pleads guilty, and METCALF has been arrested in New-York. No other parties are implicated in the transaction. The plates have been secured and the coupons destroyed, none having gone on the market.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Southern Baptist Convention—The Methodist Protestants.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South reassembled this morning. The Convention was called to order by Bishop WIGHTMAN. After religious exercises by Dr. FISHER, Bishop WIGHTMAN spoke briefly against a useless waste of time in speech-making. A large number of memorials and communications were presented and referred, including one from Virginia asking that the manufacturing and selling of liquor by members be punished; one from La Grange, Ga, severely criticising the Sunday-school literature in use; from Missouri, praying for more rigid discipline in regard to dancing. Dr. C. K. MARSHALL advocated the establishment of a Monthly Eclectic Magazine, to be devoted to the interests and literature of the Church, and gave notice that one would be established. Resolutions to adjourn *sine die* on the 23d were laid on the table; another, that on and after the 12th of May the Conference will not receive or refer any resolutions tending to change or affect the discipline, tending which the Conference adjourned to enable the members to attend the commemarative ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention were unimportant, other than the appointment of committees and the report of the Memphis Sunday-school Board. They decline to co-operate with Northern societies at the present time, doubting the practicability or benefit to arise therefrom.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. Mr. WHITFIELD, of Virginia, presiding, met this morning, and, after the transaction of some routine business and the passage of resolutions to facilitate the work of the Conference, adjourned until Monday.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Contemplated Consolidation.

BOSTON, May 7.—Reports on the application of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad for State aid are expected from the Committee on Monday, one signed by eight members, recommending, and the other by three of the Committee opposing, the granting of State aid ....The citizens of Cohasset celebrated the centennial anniversary of their town today by a procession, dinner, levee and an oration by Collector RUSSELL. Gov. CLAFLIN, Lieut.-Gen. TUCKER and other notables participated.

WASHINGTON.

Quiet In and About the Capitol—The Howard Investigation—Mr. Bennett's Canal Bill—Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In a legislative point of view no business whatever has been done in Washington today. Neither branch of Congress was in session, and only Committees met. There were few visitors to the Capitol, and those who were there were present merely out of curiosity. The work of preparing the chamber of the House for the Summer was finished this afternoon. About 150 ladies and gentlemen, mostly members of the Senate and House, and their friends, left here this morning on an excursion over the Loudon and New-Hampshire Railroad to Hamilton, Va., and returned about 5 o'clock this evening.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Committee charged with the Howard investigation met today and examined one or two witnesses. Gen. BALLOCH, Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, testified that on the orders of Gen. HOWARD he paid the sum of $180,000 to the corporators of the Howard University. Gen. AVERY, who was connected with the Bureau in North Carolina, was also examined on the subject.

THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the subject of the improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, as indicated in the bill of Mr. BENNETT, have decided to report in favor of that project to the full Committee, and there is little doubt that the full Committee will also report to the House. No action, however, will be taken with the subject during the present session of Congress.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to...	$39,000
Shipments to national banks, depositories, &c.....	1,810,059
Held in trust by Treasurer as security for national bank circulation.....	342,273,550
For public deposits.....	16,510,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week.....	202,000
Total amount burned.....	23,027,446
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week.....	291,170
Total amount issued therefor.....	22,799,225
Balance due for mutilated bills.....	228,221
Circulation outstanding at this date...	299,543,633
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week.....	621,100
Internal revenue receipts today.....	637,656
Receipts for the month.....	5,301,146
For the year.....	141,498,048
Coin balance in the Treasury today....	110,724,000
Including in coin certificates.....	23,019,000
Currency balance.....	10,000,000
Customs receipts today.....	700,000

MISSISSIPPI.

The Supreme Court Judges—Proceedings of the Legislature—The Political Situation—Republican Divisions.

JACKSON, Miss., May 7.—The Senate today confirmed the appointments by the Governor of the Supreme Bench Judges, SIMRALL, PEYTON and TARBELL. The appointment of Judge SIMRALL is generally approved. He is an old resident; was a member of the Legislature in 1865, and opposed to the Fourteenth Amendment, and opposed to the adoption of the Constitution of 1869, and went to Washington in company with A. G. BROWN, Judge WATSON, and others, to protest against forcing the same on the people. Judge PEYTON is an old resident; espoused the Radical cause in its infancy, and has been a steadfast adherent; was appointed to the Supreme Bench under the military rule by Gen. ORD, and has since been retained. Judge TARBELL was a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, is from New-York, was Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of this State, and figured prominently before the Reconstruction Committee, but is, notwithstanding, unpopular with the extreme faction of the Republican Party. All of the Court bills were passed. Nominations will be made next week for the Circuit and Chancery Courts, a Superintendent and Board of Trustees for the Lunatic Asylum. The Senate confirmed all the nominations of Southern men. Many efforts have been made to insert clauses in various bills for chartering schools, hotels and railroads, to guarantee equal accommodations without regard to color. All such amendments have been defeated. A bill was introduced in the Senate today to protect all persons in their civil and public rights. The Republican Party are divided, the Alcorn, or Home Republicans, forming one branch and those designated as the Carpet-baggers the other. The division is exhibited in the contest for the public printing, ALCORN and his party opposing the *Pilot*, the organ of the party, which is edited by a Northern man. The public printing was given to the *Pilot* two months ago, but owing to an informality in the election, it is declared void by the Governor. A second election has not been had. A bill was introduced in the House today to protect citizens in all their civil and public rights.

The Lime Rock Bank Robbery—Examination of the Robbers.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 7.—CHARLES HEIGHT, LANGDON W. MORSE, JOSHUA DANIELS and ALDEN LITCHFIELD were arraigned this afternoon before the Police Court, charged with the Lime Rock Bank robbery. All four waived an examination, and were ordered to give bail in the sum of $25,000 each for appearance at the September term of the Superior Judicial Court. HEIGHT, MORSE and DANIELS were ordered to be committed in default of bail. LITCHFIELD has not yet given bail. E. A. MCALLISTER was arraigned before the Police Court this morning, charged with being accessory to the Lime Rock Bank robbery after the fact, and after a full hearing was discharged. A. F. KEISER was held to bail in $500, and JOHN GRAVER, Jr., and ASA BLACK were held to bail in $1,500 for their appearance as witnesses, against the principals in the robbery, at the September term of the Court.

A Bold Robbery in Trenton, N. J.—Elopement with a Married Woman—A Curious Decision.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—A bold robbery was committed in this city about 3 o'clock this morning. Four men entered the house of PHILLIP SMITH, a banker, and robbed it of $90. They entered the room occupied by the house-keeper through the window, and one of them pressed the muzzle of a pistol against her forehead with one hand and held a dagger over her in the other while the others robbed the place, after which they decamped in the same way that they entered. No clue to them has been obtained.... A young man named WOODWARD eloped with the wife of a man named BRADY on Tuesday. The husband discovered where the two were secreted, and made an assault upon the seducer. All the parties were then arrested and brought before Justice CUBBERLY, who made the extraordinary decision that the man and wife must divide their goods and separate. The young man was discharged, and the husband bound over to keep the peace.

Fire in a Bark at Boston—Damage $3,000.

BOSTON, May 7.—About 7 o'clock this evening, the bark *Clotilde*, lying in the harbor with a miscellaneous cargo, and ready to sail for Cienfuegos on Monday, caught fire in her forward hold, among some hay and other combustible material. The fire was extinguished by her crew, and the officers and crew of the Government tug *Hamlin*, which went to her assistance. The loss is about $3,000, and is covered by insurance.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Late Proceedings in the Cortes—Accusations Against the Government Relative to the Draft—Prim's Past—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, April 21, 1870.

The opening of the Cortes since the Easter holidays has given a new impulse to public questions. Messrs. FARTAN, PINARGALL and FIGUEROS were, yesterday, the heroes of the day's session. The first named of these Republican orators asked and obtained of the Minister of the Interior the requisite order for bringing before the Cortes all the documents relative to the events which have just transpired in Catalonia. The Republicans were not satisfied with this demand, but went still further; they insisted that a committee should be appointed to examine into the conduct of the military authorities, who are accused of blowing up houses in the faubourg of Barcelona, and of firing volleys upon women and children.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED.

M. FARTAN accused the Government of being the cause of the insurrection of Barcelona. According to his statement, the Councils of the city, both municipal and general, demanded of the Government a delay of a week, in order to settle the matter of the conscription to the satisfaction of all. The Government refused to wait, and sent immediately an order by telegraph that the drawings should proceed. This was the cause of the discontent which resulted in an insurrection in Catalonia, during which the city and the Garcia faubourg were bombarded. Examining the policy of the Government, M. FARTAN asserts that the Progressists have no plan of action, and that they live from day to day without any provisions for future emergencies. He predicted that the Ministry would be drawn on to its revocation by the liberals of the union, whose solutions it would be forced to accept in spite of its own will and in actual contradiction with the tendencies and exigencies of the revolution of September. M. PINARGALL, one of the most logical and forcible of the orators, attacked with spirit the conduct of the Minister of the Interior, who, he says, "during fifteen years a Republican and a warm supporter of the abolition of the conscription, in his ultra-liberal journal called *Las Desunione*, ventures to come into the Cortes, now that he is in power, and call for an extraordinary levy of forty thousand men. M. PINARGALL predicted to M. RIVERO that his authority would soon be annulled by Gen. PRIM, who wishes to resolve all questions in military fashion, that is to say, by force.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFENSE.

The Minister of the Interior rose to reply to the *argumentum ad hominem* of M. PINARGALL. He declared himself now and always a partisan of universal suffrage, and of individual rights; but that he had been powerless against the Conscription laws on account of the social condition of Spain, of the hostility of the different parties, and their constant readiness to appeal to arms. M. PINARGALL responded by reminding the Minister that both of them had, in 1854, signed an address to the Cortes to demand the proclamation of the Republic, and that he (M. RIVERO) forgot, in his exalted position, the principles sustained by him during twenty years.

PRIM'S PAST.

M. FIGUEROS, in a speech filled with irony and satire, recalled to Gen. PRIM'S memory that in 1842, when he was simple Colonel, the Regent ESPARTERO had committed the mistake of disarming the National Guard in Catalonia, and that an insurrection had been the result. He reminded the Cortes that Col. PRIM had strongly attacked Gen. ESPARTERO for having ordered the bombardment of the City of Barcelona. There is this difference in the position of the Count DE REUSS (PRIM)—in 1842 he was the leader of the insurgents at Barcelona, while today he is President of the Council, and the Minister who gave the order for the bombardment of Barcelona and Garcia in 1870. The orator complained that the soldiers had committed atrocities in destroying houses in which there was not a single insurgent, thus making many innocent victims. He predicted that PRIM would share the fate of ESPARTERO, by losing all moral hold on the public, and that he would terminate his career in oblivion, because he has no fixed political principles.

PRIM'S REPLY.

Gen. PRIM replied that he was always ready to combat enemies of liberty, without any distinction of party; that the violence of the republican discourses gave promise of another insurrection at no distant day, but that he was ready to meet whatever force should rise against the decisions of the Cortes. The session was brought to a close after voting the law which called 40,000 men under arms for this year's reserve. I must not forget to state that M. FIGUEROS told Gen. PRIM that he began to consider himself an equal of LINCOLN since he had called for a conscription as indispensable to the country's safety. "With this differences," said M. FIGUEROS, "which Gen. PRIM seems to overlook—that LINCOLN called for soldiers to prevent the dismemberment of the Union, while the Spanish Minister only wants bayonets to keep him personally in power."

TROUBLE IN CADIZ.

Yesterday evening there was an attempt at insurrection at Port St. Marie, in Cadiz. Several working men attacked the municipal guard and killed two of them with knives. The soldiery was called out and order was re-established at Cadiz. The discussion of the new Electoral law has been adjourned. The news from Cuba is bad.

THE SITUATION.

If the rumor of a modification in the Ministry should have reached New-York, I can state that it is certainly without foundation. The idea of substituting a directory composed of PRIM, SERRANO and RIVERO, instead of the actual regency, was abandoned the same day that it was proposed. There will be nothing more than the continuation of the interim, which is ruining the country by exhausting all its vital forces. Everybody is satisfied that there must be a decision very soon either in favor of a Republic or of the Monarchy. The Republicans are redoubling their efforts, for the hour of the conflict cannot be long deferred. Several of the Deputies are of the opinion that the month of June will be the epoch selected for a decision upon which will depend the destinies of the country.

Horrible Murder in Cattaraugus County—An Old Man Kills His Wife With an Ax.

From the Jamestown Journal, May 6.

On the morning of Thursday, the 28th ult., a most fearful tragedy was enacted in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus County. CHARLES SMITH, an old man about sixty-three years of age, started about 8 o'clock in the morning for the woods with his ax to go to chopping. As he started some disagreement arose between him and his wife, which led to a violent quarrel of words. He laid down his ax and went back once or twice, and as often started again for the woods. Finally, as he claims, she made an assault upon him with a dish-kettle and a club. He then picked up his ax and struck her on the head with it two or three times, using the head of the ax. Seeing that she must die, he made up his mind to finish the work, and killed her outright.

No other persons were around the house at the time. Two sons living with them were in the field at work. One of them coming to the house soon after the deed was committed, met his father, who told him he "guessed he had killed his (the boy's) mother." The sons tried to restore life to their mother, but their attempt was hopless from the first.

The murderer was secured, and on examination before a Justice pleaded guilty and was committed to jail, where he now is.

SMITH was formerly a resident of Leon where he lived for nearly forty years. For the last four years he has resided in Ashford. His wife was fifty-six years old, and they had been married a little more than forty years. They have eight children who are now living. They have had frequent quarrels, which, however, as far as we are able to learn, have never resulted in anything more serious than words. No other motive for the deed is known than that given by SMITH as detailed above—the result of passion arising from a hasty quarrel.

TEXAS.

Message of Gov. Davis to the New Legislature.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, communicated to the Legislature, on the 29th ult., a message giving his views of the present condition of the State, and making such recommendations as seemed to him to be required. We give below, somewhat condensed, the recommendations submitted which are of most general interest:

LAW AND ORDER.

At the outset I give precedence to a subject which is believed to be of primary importance in the minds of the great mass of our people, by asking your attention to the consideration of measures to establish law and order throughout the State and the punishment or repression of crime. I recommend the passage of a law for the efficient organization of the militia, embracing all the able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. It has been found, in some States, a good arrangement to embody a smaller force of such of the militia as may be willing to volunteer into a National Guard, and to aid the latter in arms and equipments by a levy of a tax on all persons liable to militia duty who may by paying the same avoid enrollment. This policy is recommended to your consideration, as I believe we can thereby secure a more efficient and easy-handled force, disciplined, armed and equipped, sufficient in numbers for all probable necessity, with little or no cost to the State Treasury. The militia or military should, however, only be looked to in extreme emergencies to aid in sustaining the laws. There is no great reason to apprehend resistance to the law by organized bodies of men. It is generally with individuals acting independently that the conservators of law have to deal. It is necessary, therefore, to prevent a Police system that will enable officers of the law to follow up and arrest offenders, and that will reach effectually to all parts of the State. Heretofore, while in some counties or cities the laws were enforced, in other counties the authorities are too weak to enforce respect, or indisposed to do so. These parts of the State furnish a sort of neutral ground where offenders congregate. I recommend that a Police system be adopted, embracing the whole State under one head, and that the Police of the different cities, the Sheriffs and their deputies and constables be made a part of that general Police, to act in concert with it, and to be subject to the orders of the chief; this officer might also conveniently serve as Adjutant-General of the militia, or military force, to be authorized by you. A system thus organized can be made without great expense very efficient in pursuing and bringing to justice offenders, and in destroying lawless organizations. In connection with matters of public justice, I must invite your attention to the want of safe jails in most of the counties. The means appropriated to this purpose by the local authorities has in many counties been insufficient to secure good buildings, and has also in many cases been ill-spent. It would be good economy for the State to take upon itself the burden of building, on an approved plan, jails and court-houses where necessary, and provide for expense of the same by special tax on the people of the county. The practice which has become common of mobs of lawless men assembling and operating in disguise for the purpose of carrying out some unlawful purpose, must receive your attention. The operations of this class of criminals are generally directed against the recently-enfranchised, and where repeated instances have occurred in the same neighborhood without arrest of the offenders, color is given to the charge that the offenders are protected or encouraged by the majority of the people. There is no offence equaling this in danger to the public security, and I recommend such modifications of the Criminal Code as will provide for punishing it with special severity. These measures will not be complete without such powers are conferred on the Executive as will enable him in any emergency to act with authority of law. We may trust that no combination of lawless men can be made in any part of the State in sufficient numbers or force to be able to resist the legal civil authority, but as long as such a condition is possible due caution advises me to be prepared for it. It may also happen that the local authorities would be bound in sympathy with the disturbers of the peace. The question of making some provision for the temporary establishment of martial law under certain contingencies and within limited districts, is therefore submitted to your judgment. The mere knowledge of the fact that such power is given the Executive, and that he will not hesitate to exercise it when the case warrants, will go far toward obviating the necessity for its exercise.

SCHOOLS, RAILROADS AND MANUFACTURES.

Next in importance to the measures necessary to the establishment of law and order, you will find the question of providing for the education of the children of the State. No better civilizer has been found than a liberal system of education. The expenditures for this purpose must necessarily be heavy at the outset in organizing, building school-houses, providing books, apparatus, &c. The question of internal improvements will come before you very prominently in a variety of ways. There is no doubt that the people of Texas desire the encouragement, in a judicious manner, of such public works as will afford them the means of inter-communication, and of connection with the railroad system of the more Eastern States. In deference to what I believe to be their wishes, I recommend your careful development of some system that will secure this desirable end. The absolute necessity for State aid, beyond a liberal charter and the right of way, is not apparent to me as a necessity to insure the success of an honest and feasible enterprise. It is not believed that a road could be planned through any settled part of the State that would not return a large interest on the capital honestly invested, and where parties present themselves asking for no special aid or exclusive privileges they should, where evidence is shown that they will be able in good faith to comply with their promises, receive from you the appropriate encouragement, but that even a simple charter should not be granted without this evidence, is made apparent by the vast number of schemes of the sort that have never progressed any further than to encumber our statute books and obstruct the ground to other more responsible companies. The experience of Texas in subsaidizing public works has not been very satisfactory. We have invested in this way, including capital and interest due thereon, near $2,750,000 in specie, or its equivalent, and upward of 5,000,000 of acres of our best lands, worth fully $10,000,000 more in specie, and we have somewhat less than 500 miles of railroad, which the State has mainly built, but does not own or control, to show for it. If, however, notwithstanding our experience in this respect, it should be deemed advisable by your body to satisfy the general desire by lending the aid of the State to the opening of railroad communication, then I recommend that this aid be limited to a work which seems of the most pressing necessity—crossing the State from Red River to the Rio Grande—and which may be of use to the State in general in furnishing a line of communication with the populous States and the railroad system North and East of us. One trunk road of that sort is all that ought to be attempted. This is as much as our finances will safely bear, and is all that is immediately of consequence to the people, it being pretty certain that the necessary taps and connections with the coast will be finished by private enterprise as rapidly as the main trunk.

From the question of internal improvements, in looking to measures for the development of our State, we naturally pass to the subject of immigration. It is to be hoped that when we are understood to have established here such respect for law and order as will relieve newcomers of all apprehensions for their personal safety, our extensive territory, sufficient in itself to embrace the whole population of the United States, our very cheap and fertile lands and delightful climate will, of themselves, attract the attention of persons in countries more densely populated. It is necessary, however, as we wish at once to turn the tide of immigration in this direction, that the bureau, authorized by the Constitution for this purpose, should be organized on a liberal basis. In this connection, and as necessary to a full understanding of the capacity of the State, a complete geological survey is advisable. There has already been some work done in this way, with a very favorable result. Enough was ascertained to make clear that the mineral wealth of Texas is not far behind the agricultural. You will, without doubt, esteem it within your powers and duty to encourage in every reasonable way, and with a due regard to economy, the growth of every species of manufacture and industry. Among the most important interests in our State is that of stock-raising. It is estimated that Texas can supply at this time a million of beeves for consumption beyond the State, besides other stock, and under proper encouragement the supply can be largely increased.

STATE FINANCES.

It is not possible, under the circumstances, to make even a fair approximation to an estimate of the State Government in the future, but it is safe to look to a very large increase of expenditures, even with the greatest care and economy. The population of the State is thought to be near double that of 1860, and the expense of government seems to increase in geometrical proportion to the addition of population to a State. Without more than the school system, the increased Judiciary and the Immigration Bureau, provided in the new Constitution, and the necessary police and militia organization, an expense of near $1,500,000 must be expected, and provision must be made to procure the necessary funds for these purposes by taxation. The amount necessary for each purpose will altogether depend upon the plans adopted respectively. It is not likely, however, that, on the whole, the ordinary expenditures will be less than the sum indicated

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ILLUSIONS.

Like rudderless ship upon the sea,
On the tides of time I swayed along,
No chord of joy was heard by me,
Save what I found in poet's song.
In some great sire, whose heart of fire
Poured fourth the high heroic strain,
Or gentler bard, who woke the lyre
To pity and soft sounds of pain,
Singing how Ariadne and Ænone loved in vain.

Without a purpose fixed, or high
Resolve to warm my feeble heart,
No future to delight the eye,
No good of which I wrought a part,
The time crept past, and still the last
Sad day was drearier than the one
Before, itself in woe surpassed,
And sinking with the setting sun,
My heart died not in rosy light, but swathed in clouds of dun.

But morning followed my sad night,
Hope, like an angel good, unfurled
A starry banner broad and bright,
And flashed it through the gloomy world.
Friends came about with song and shout,
My dreariness was all a dream;
From my sick brain went flowing out
Sick fancies in a sullen stream.
Men stood in better guise, and not as they did seem.

I saw the golden lamps that swing
At midnight round the moon's white throne,
I heard the grand old ocean sing
An anthem of majestic tone;
I knelt and knew the heaven of blue,
The stars, the seas, the flowers, the birds
All lovely things that meet the view,
Tell better than is told by words,
A God whose arms with love this world of ours engirds.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

FIEL'S DELICATE CASE.

When Mrs. Fiel was a bride, all the spectators agreed that she was a pretty and interesting girl, who would make a fine woman when she came to fill out. But she never did fill out; on the contrary, Time, that stole her years away, robbed her of her plumpness too; and after thirty anniversaries of that wedding-day, she was considerably more slender than at starting. She wore curls, and a black band round her forehead, and mittens—not knowing that these things had long ceased to make her attractive, and, on a first introduction, would have struck you generally as being somewhat of a guy; but a better wife you would scarcely find in all England, and that is infinitely more important than comeliness and tasteful attire, as you will own before you have been married for a quarter of a century.

Excellent at all times, Mrs. Fiel culminated at meals. Call no man happy till you have seen him at breakfast. A natural irritability in Mr. Fiel's disposition had been almost entirely cured by little soothing comforts and tit-bits. He was a solicitor, with an office in London and a semi-detached villa in the suburbs, who had to leave the latter at 9 to reach the former by 10 every morning. This necessitated breakfast at 8; but even at that early hour Mrs. Fiel saw to every detail herself.

It would have shaken a very confirmed bachelor to have seen her table one Spring morning a few years ago—the linen was so white and the tea so black, the watercresses and radishes so fresh, the marmalade and apricot jam so daintily set out, the eggs so new-looking, the loaf so brown and crusty, the dry toast so crisp and thin. And when she heard the tread of her husband's foot on the staircase, and the flourish on his nose which invariably heralded his approach, she rang the bell for the appetizing little covered dish to be brought up. This contained frizzled slices of ham or bacon, delicate and curled, a sausage, a kidney, or the savory thigh of a chicken. May such be your only domestic broils!

A hale neat man, with sharp gray eyes, and a very good opinion of himself, entered and looked at his letters, selecting and opening one at once.

"Well, Martha," said he, "the *Chip-chow* has arrived at last."

"You don't say so! Then Mr. Lobyear will be here presently. Will he come to stay with us, do you think?"

"I don't know. You had better have a bed ready; though I expect he has not come to England with the idea of shutting himself up with an old man and woman four miles from the Marble Arch. Still, as everything will be strange to him at first, he may accept my invitation for a night or two."

"This Mr. Thomas Lobyear is rich—is he not?"

"Will be, I suppose. At present, he probably depends upon his father, who has given me very liberal orders, absurdly liberal orders, about him. From living so long among savages, the old man must have lost all idea of the value of money. However, there is plenty of it accumulating, and it does not matter to me."

"Don't you think," said Mrs. Fiel, "it might be well to have Sarah home?"

Sarah, the only child of the Fiels, was at a finishing-school at Clifton, but she was seventeen and a woman.

"Ah, ah, ah!" laughed the lawyer. "At your match-making, old lady? From what I am advised, he is proof against your attempts. Besides which, it would be something like a breach of trust: old Lobyear has evidently got other views for his son than marrying him at present—at any rate to an English woman."

"Why, he would never go and match him with a heathen, with a ring through her nose like a pig!"

"I don't know that," replied Mr. Fiel laughing; "if he could discover a new weed or a fresh variety of black beetle by it he certainly would."

It was of good augury for Mrs. Fiel when her husband laughed, and a better when he replied to her observations, instead of looking deaf and grunting, which he generally did if she alluded to his clients or their business; for it showed that he was willing to be pumped, and Mrs. Fiel's thirst for information was great, though it was rarely slaked. In the present instance, however, the lawyer thought he might require feminine aid in the task which he had undertaken, and was therefore not unwilling to admit his wife into his confidence.

"Ah," said she, "that was a curious idea for a rich man, to banish himself completely, and give up civilized life, for the sake of studying botany and butterflies in Japan. For a poor man, indeed, it would be explicable if he expected to make something by it in the end; but from what you say, Mr. Lobyear has more money than he knows what to do with as it is."

"Yes; he was well off originally, and got a good property though his wife besides."

"Ah, poor man; I dare say grief for her death gave him a craze."

"Fudge!" exclaimed Mr. Fiel somewhat rudely, "He was glad enough to be free to go hunting on his favorite hobby. If she had lived another year, it is my opinion that he would have bolted and left her."

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Fiel, "it is a fortunate thing for him, or at any rate for this son, that he fixed on so good a man of business as yourself to look after his interests."

"Well," replied her husband, complacently, "considering that the bulk of his property is in houses situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and that the tenants are up to all sorts of dodges to avoid having their rents raised, perhaps an agent who was not sharp might miss an advantage here and there. For instance, there was an application for the renewal of a lease the other day, and I discovered that the tenant, who had been paying forty pounds a year, had underlet for the last three years at a hundred and ten."

"Lor, how sharp you are!"

"Well, I was not born in Yorkshire for nothing. I do not know of more than one person who ever regularly took me in—that young rascal, Tom Scott, who robbed me five years ago."

"Ah, that was very shocking," said the good wife soothingly; "but then, you know, he was brought up in your own office."

"Why Martha! Do you suppose, then, that he learned dishonesty there! I never expected an epigram of that sort from your mouth. I would have you to know that I could put at least a couple of thousand a year in my pocket from this Lobyear property alone, without a chance of detection, if I chose to be dishonorable."

"I am sure I never meant to call you an epigram, or any other name," cried Mrs. Fiel, astonished at this outbreak. "I only said that a breach of trust was easy for that Scott, because he had been under you for some time, and probably had had opportunities."

"Oh, that is different," said her husband, cracking an egg. It was not a tender conscience which made Mr. Fiel so touchy—for though priding himself upon keen shrewdness, he was perfectly upright and trustworthy—but the thought of Tom Scott. There is this disadvantage in reckoning yourself to be cleverer than the rest of the world, that if ever you are taken in, it rankles. So the remembrance of Tom Scott always irritated him. He had taken a fancy to the sharp lad, and put him in the office, where he favored, encouraged, and trusted him more and more every year; and the result had been a cunning bit of roguery, and flight. There was one consolation; he had caught the scoundrel, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Had Tom Scott got off with impunity, his heart would have been near breaking.

"I suppose this young gentleman was quite a lad when his father went to foreign parts?" said Mrs. Fiel, returning to the pump-handle.

"As he is not of age yet, I suppose he must have been," replied her husband, continuing to flow.

"Was he educated in England before he went out to his father?"

"I don't know. Mr. Lobyear never mentioned him before. I have written regularly to advise him how his affairs stood, and he has from time to time briefly acknowledged my letters, declaring himself satisfied, telling me to do what I thought best, saying where he wished his remittances sent, and now and then requesting me to undertake certain commissions for him connected with his pursuits, but not at all with my business. However, as he has always behaved very handsomely, I have done my best to oblige him, and mean to do so still, though this present job is rather a delicate affair, and quite out of my line; what I call a regular bit of diplomacy."

"Ah!"

"Yes. It seems that the young man has inherited his father's fancy for a roving life, though not his scientific tastes. He has been living in Borneo for some years, sailing about with expeditions against the pirates, and I don't know what all. Mr. Lobyear, senior, went to China from Japan a year and a half ago; and his son joined him at Hong Kong, where he intimated a desire to go to England for a while and have a spell of comfortable living. The father was willing enough to let him do so, and gave him a letter of credit to me, and he started in one of the tea sailing-ships. But after he had sailed, Mr. Lobyear, senior, received information from a friend that his son's principal reason for desiring to visit England was the hope of meeting with an adventuress whose acquaintance he had made at Calcutta, and whom, in the ardor of a first passion, he desired to marry. The lady had other views at the time, but had since smiled by letter on his suit; and she is a most undesirable wife for him. This news having come to me by steamer, has, of course, long preceded the youngster's actual arrival; and my mission is to prevent the marriage. This can be done with comparative ease while he is a minor; but he will come of age in eight months, and it would be poor success merely to delay matters for that time. I hope to break it off altogether."

"Exactly. And don't you think that if he were thrown into the society of an innocent, accomplished and attractive girl, his infatuation for this creature would the sooner be got over?"

"Well, well; send for Sarah if you like; she would be leaving anyhow at the end of the quarter. Only, don't put her up to thinking this youngster a very great catch, for his father may have other children, and older ones, for aught I know. I am not by any means sure that it is a good thing, Martha."

As Mr. Fiel uttered these last words, he looked at his watch, and then took a cigar out of his case, whereupon Mrs. Fiel brushed his hat, and brought it to him, together with a light. Something like a wife! And ere a man could cry, "Conductor; hold!" the City Atlas had devoured him up.

It is one thing for a sailing-ship to be telegraphed, and another for it to arrive in port. A heavy gale tantalized the crew and passengers of the *Chipchow*, and it was a week before Mr. Fiel and his client's son met, by which time the accomplished Sarah was safely established under the paternal roof. Sarah was a good enough, but commonplace, and not beautiful: a pellet hardly calculated to drive out another very firmly fixed in the pop-gun heart of a lover.

However, the designing mother and unwitting daughter had a fair chance, for young Lobyear accepted the offer of hospitality made him by Mr. Fiel, and established himself in their house until he could look about him. Travel in hot climates had matured the young man, whom you would have taken for five-and-twenty. It had likewise tanned him; and his face and hands were so dark that Mrs. Fiel was induced to make inquiries about the nationality of his mother; but as her husband had never known anything of Mr. Lobyear before he put his affairs in his hands, on going out to the East, and was even ignorant, until quite lately, of the very existence of this son, she could not get much satisfactory information out of him. So she concluded that Mr. Lobyear senior's oriental tastes were not confined to the fauna and flora; and the deep blackness of the young man's hair, eyebrows, and long, drooping, silky mustache certainly tended to confirm her theory. His manners were not very good. There was an evident restraint about him; and if in an unguarded moment he gave nature her head, he became boisterous and vulgar. He was very careful, however, and only broke out once or twice, recovering himself almost immediately. He seemed to find that the safest plan was to spoon Sarah, and devoted himself to her so assiduously the first evening, that Mr. Fiel listened to his wife's statement of *pros* and *cons* with seriousness that night.

"I have no doubt his father means well by him at present," said he, "or he would hardly show so much anxiety about his contracting an unfavorable marriage, as to give me almost *carte blanche* in the cost of preventing it. Neither would he name so handsome a sum as sixty pounds a month for expenses, if he intended to leave him penniless at his death. But this is all conjecture."

"But rather strong, surely, dear; and he is certainly smitten with Sarah," said Mrs. Fiel.

"Don't you be too sure of that. Very likely he carries on with everything in a petticoat, or out of one, in those Borneo parts, that he meets; or it may be that he is throwing dust in my eyes, to cover his intrigue with this old Calcutta friend."

Mr. Fiel felt it to be so important to prevent the young man giving him the slip, that he left his other business to the clerks, and took upon him the office of showman, whereby he made acquaintance with many London sights that he had never seen before. All of which very much interested the young man, who nevertheless owned that, on the whole, he preferred Calcutta. Mention of that city gave the lawyer an opening; he inquired if there was much society there—pleasant society? And eventually Mr. Lobyear, the son, who of course could not be expected to know his father's discovery and communication to his lawyer, took his cicerone into confidence. He adored the most charming, innocent, persecuted saint that ever excited the jealousy of a spiteful coterie. Her name was Montacute, and she was a widow without incumbrances. She had been residing in a quiet part of the Isle of Wight, but was now on her way to London; and he had received a letter that very morning directing him where to find her; so he would not trespass on Mr. Fiel's hospitality after that day. Whereabouts was Duke-street, Jermyn-street? The complacent Mr. Fiel conducted him to that neighborhood, and also, in reply to further questions, gave him an outline of the steps it was necessary to take before a gentleman and lady, inclined that way, could be joined together in holy matrimony.

"Of course, you are of age?" he threw in at the end.

"I believe my father would say I was some months short of it," replied the young man carelessly; "but really his evidence is so little to be trusted in any matter not connected with plants or insects, that I mean to give myself the benefit of the doubt. That's good law, eh?"

Mr. Fiel proposed a bachelor's dinner at his club that day, and entertained his guest all the evening with caustic observations upon widows, and the dangers to which young men were exposed from beautiful sirens, whose antecedents would not bear strict examination, illustrated with numerous agreeable anecdotes, which the young man seemed to enjoy heartily. But he would not apply them to his own case; so that, at last, the lawyer was forced to be more explicit, and with much apology asked whether the young man knew who the late Mr. Montacute was, and under what circumstances the fair widow came to be alone and unprotected in Calcutta? But the ardent lover would not listen to a hint reflecting upon the object of his affections, and got so excited and angry, that Mr. Fiel dropped the subject at once. Where was the use of talking sense to a man who declared that if all the world swore to anything which his mistress denied, he should take her word in preference to the united oath? To expose his game by showing the paternal letter empowering him to forbid the marriage, would have been stupid indeed at present; that must be kept as the very last resource, when, combined with considerations of probable disinheritance, it might have an effect. What effect? the lawyer asked himself unflinchingly, when quiet that night. Probably that of making young Lobyear dissemble for the time, and marry his widow elsewhere, unknown to the lawyer. And if the agent were deceived, the bridegoom might well hope to conceal the matter from his butterfly-hunting father; at all events, for a time. Young people, especially when in love, never look far forward, but have confidence in things turning up. Mr. Fiel owned with inward chagrin that he was at fault.

Suddenly an idea flashed upon him like an inspiration. Why not attack the woman? he had her address.

"Of course," he said aloud, turning his head on the pillow.

"What, my dear?" responded Mrs. Fiel.

"Nothing." And he went to sleep.

Next morning, young Lobyear left Mr. Fiel's house, and went to a hotel in Jermyn-street.

Mr. Fiel possessed a very sharp office-boy. This lad had already seen young Lobyear; the house in Duke-street was now pointed out to him, and he was directed to watch it, and let his master know when Mr. Lobyear left it.

So Mr. Fiel waited in his club, which was close by, and Billy Daw loafed within sight of Duke-street. Billy was good at loafing; he gleaned amusement and instruction from the window of a newspaper and caricature shop; studied natural history at a fish-monger's; set two boys to fight; exasperated a drunken man; procured "cuts behind" for several volunteers who were riding without paying their fare—all without losing sight of the door he was directed to watch. His report at the end of the day was, that Mr. Lobyear had left his hotel, and gone to the house in Duke-street at eleven A. M. At half-past one, a servant girl had come out with an empty dish, and returned in ten minutes with oysters. At six o'clock Mr. Lobyear had at last come out, accompanied by a lady, and they walked together arm in arm to St. James Hall.

"Never mind," said Mr. Fiel; "he can't stick so close as that to her for long, however desperate his condition may be. Try again to-morrow."

True enough, at twelve o'clock on the following day Billy Daw summoned his master from the club, and informed him that Mr. Lobyear had gone out for some time, and the lady was alone. Asked how he knew that his absence was not for a few minutes only; he replied that the gentleman had lit up his baccy directly he got outside the door.

Mr. Fiel wasted no time in further questioning, but hastened to the house in Duke-street, knocked and rang, and inquired for Mrs. Montacute. Yes, the servant-girl said, she lodged there, and was at home. What name? And the lawyer was ushered into the front drawing-room.

A lady with a creamy complexion and golden hair, elegantly dressed in half-mourning, closed the novel she had been reading, and rose from her lounging-chair to receive him. Pretty, thought the visitor, decidedly pretty; but at least ten years older than he is.

"You do not know me, madam, or the object of my visit," he said; "so I had better tell you at once that my name is Fiel, and that I am the legal adviser of Mr. Lobyear, the father of the gentleman who aspires, I believe, to the honor of your hand."

Mrs. Montacute bowed, and requested him to be seated.

"I hope you will pardon me," continued Mr. Fiel, dropping into a chair which faced the lady, and looking as conciliatory as he could, "if what I have to say should prove in any way disagreeable; I am but the mouthpiece of my client, you know. Mr. Lobyear, senior, has heard, not from his son, but through other sources, of his projected marriage, and I regret to say that he has conveyed to me his disapproval."

"Oh, Sir!"

"His very decided disapproval. He has never had the honor and pleasure of seeing you, Madam, or he would probably view the matter in a different light, and hesitate before depriving his only child of the felicity so nearly secured to him. But, unfortunately, his letter was forwarded to me from Hong Kong, and he was then about to return to Japan, so that there are difficulties in the way of a personal interview."

"Really, Mr.—Mr. Fiel," said the widow, glancing at the card which had been given her, "I hardly know what to make of all this. I was certainly aware that Mr. Lobyear had a father very much devoted to various branches of natural history, who, if alive, was supposed to be somewhere in Japan; but that he takes any notice of his son's affairs, or professes to exercise any authority over him, is quite a new idea to me."

"To me also, Madam; and I believe it to be a very unusual proceeding on his part. But marriage is an unexceptionally important thing, and as his son is under age"—

"Under age! Thomas under age! Impossible!" cried the widow.

"It is a fact, Madam; but were it otherwise, it would be of no importance, since Mr. Lobyear is entirely dependent upon his father, who is determined to discontinue his allowance, and cut him out of his will, if he marries without his consent and approval."

Mrs. Montacute remained in pensive contemplation of a very pretty foot for some little time before she replied: "Excuse me for being over-cautious, Mr. Fiel; but you are an utter stranger, you know, and I should like to see the letter from Mr. Lobyear's father, if you have it about you."

"Certainly, Madam," replied the lawyer. "A very natural and proper precaution on your part. I might be a rival, prompted by motives of jealousy. Here is the letter, which, however, I fear may give you pain."

Evil tongues," he continued, as the widow took the document and ran her eyes rapidly over it—"evil tongues have evidently traduced you. Alas! the best and fairest cannot escape slander! Indeed, the greater the merit, the more virulent the envy."

"Evidently genuine. Thank you," said the widow, returning the letter with extraordinary composure, considering how she was treated in it, and then once more fixing her gaze upon her boot, which she fidgeted about, she relapsed into silence and meditation. At length she raised her eyes slowly to the lawyer's, and looking at him quietly, but very fixedly, she said: "Mr. Fiel, you have come to me treating this affair as a pure matter of business, and therefore I will not speak to you of my affections; it would prolong this interview; and probably you would not understand me. I will speak of the marriage engagement between myself and Mr. Thomas Lobyear, then, precisely as if it was a mere commercial transaction. In order to fulfill my part, I have left India, where I had a home, and have come to England to live on my meager pension. For all his threats, I consider it very unlikely that Mr. Lobyear will really disinherit his only child."

"Pardon my interrupting you, Madam; nothing is more probable. The ardor with which he pursues his favorite science amounts to mania, and I fear that he would be hardly sorry for an excuse to devote his entire fortune to the building and foundation of a museum."

"There is a certain force in what you say," replied the widow calmly; "and I do not conceal from myself that it would be a very great misfortune indeed for both of us if Mr. Thomas Lobyear were to be deprived of his income upon our marriage. Still, it would be worse for me to break it off, and remain here, far from my friends, penniless."

"Nay, Madam, not penniless; some compensation would be due."

Lugete Veneres Cupidinesque—if they didn't come presently to fair up-and-down bargaining! The matter was finally settled thus: Mrs. Montacute was to start for New-York by the next mail, Mr. Fiel taking and paying for her passage; she was to write a farewell letter to young Lobyear, breaking the match, and keeping silence about where she was going to. Mr. Fiel was to accompany her on board the ship, and *then* to place in her hands the sum of one thousand pounds.

When this treaty, with "No Trust!" for its basis, was concluded, Mr. Fiel took his leave; and as he stepped into the street, Jack Horner could not have felt more self-satisfied after putting in his thumb and pulling out a plum than did the lawyer. Never had so delicate a case been so skilfully handled! Three days afterward, Mr. Fiel escorted the fair widow to Liverpool; accompanied her on board the American steamer; stayed with her till the last moment, gave her the thousand pounds, and returned to the bosom of his family, having himself sealed and posted a most satisfactory letter of farewell to poor young Lobyear, which was put into his hands unfastened, that he might assure himself that its contents were according to treaty.

Next day, the deserted lover came to him in a fury—storming, upbraiding, beseeching him to tell him where his charmer had flown to; threatening murder and suicide when the lawyer remained obdurate. Finally, he rushed away, declaring that he would never speak to him again.

"Yes, you will, when you want money," said Mr. Fiel, as the other banged the door behind him.

He was right. In less than a fortnight young Lobyear returned, pale, calm, and haughty, and coldly intimated that he was about to return to the East, and required funds. After some discussion about necessary expenses, passage-money, outfit, what his father usually allowed him, &c., Mr. Fiel let him have five hundred pounds, and saw him depart with infinite relief—for now the edifice of his diplomacy was crowned. Commissioned to separate a young couple, he had dispatched one to the east, the other to the west. What success could be more complete? He had always estimated his own astuteness very highly, but now he felt as if he should "strike the stars with his sublime top," as a schoolboy friend of ours once translated a familiar line of Horace. This state of extreme self-satisfaction lasted some months, during which he looked forward to the letter of thanks and admiring approval which he expected from Mr. Lobyear the father.

It came a mail sooner than he expected. One morning on entering his office, he found two foreign letters awaiting him—one from an unknown correspondent, the other in the familiar handwriting of his client in Japan. He opened this latter eagerly, and prepared for praise.

DEAR SIR: I can't make out the meaning of all this rigmarole you have written to me about a son and a marriage. I had a son once, a Lieutenant in the —th, but the poor boy fell a victim to the climate of China, ten years ago. You refer to a letter of mine, dated from Hong-Kong, and it is true that I was there about the time you mention, but certainly I never wrote to you during my stay. If you are in your senses, you have been grossly imposed upon by some rogue or another. I wish you would have the goodness to call upon Pinum of the British Museum, and tell him; &c.—The rest all about bugs and beetles.

Mr. Fiel staggered to his desk, took out the letter he had last received, and compared it with this present one; the imitation of the handwriting was cunningly executed, but a palpable forgery. Had he entertained the ghost of a suspicion at the time, he could not have mistaken it.

It was a good hour before he partially recovered from the effects of this blow, and then, in a bewildered, mechanical way, he opened the second foreign letter. It was dated from New-York, and ran thus:

SIR:—When I was a clerk in your office, you tried to get too much out of me, but I managed to turn the tables, and pay myself for time and trouble expended on your behalf—that was one to me. You caught me and got me two years—that was one to you. With the aid of my clever little wife, I have drawn about fifteen hundred and eighty pounds out of you—winning two events out of three. Never mind; it was improbable that I, who alone knew the details of your business relations with Mr. Lobyear, should have chanced upon that gentleman in Hong Kong, and procured a specimen of his handwriting; and in the walnut-stained young man, with jet-black hair and moustache, you could hardly be expected to recognize the fair, smooth-faced, red-headed Tom Scott. P.S.—Love to Sarah. I regret that we could not square matters by a matrimonial alliance, but bigamy is not one of my little games—at present.

Mr. Fiel threw the letter on the ground, pounded it with his heel, buried his face in hands, and in a tone of agony which might have melted the heart of his bitterest enemy, exclaimed: "Done!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PARIS OF TODAY.—The principal changes that strike me today in Paris, after an absence of about a dozen years, are, that the whole population of the boulevards have become fat; and that the tripping little grisette, with her pretty cap, and neat inexpensive dress, has disappeared from the streets, and been replaced by the "demoiselle du magazin," who dresses in a yellow-braided jacket and high-heeled boots. In like manner, the brisk little fellows who lived on fried potatoes and vaudevilles, and went humming about their shop work, have become discontented prigs with mutton-chop whiskers, who pass their evenings in organizing strikes, and the rest of their time in dreaming of "une sérieuse position sociale." I observe, also, the importation of spurious British manners and customs, on a most extensive scale; ridiculous imitations of the ugliest parts of English dress, such as our hats and ungainly boots; the general use of yellow hair-dye and monstrous wigs; lastly, the decline and fall of French cookery.

This plump people, though they have grown so round, no longer imagine delicate dishes, as in the hungry days before the first revolution when they had all such empty stomachs, and such hungry minds. They have become so satiated with succulent food as to be indifferent to the finer arts of the kitchen. No new culinary invention of world-wide reputation has been discovered in Paris since the "Mayonnaise;" and every recent addition to French fashionable dinners is of foreign importation. There is a grievous list of them, "Rompsteack à la moelle:" a thick chunk of tough beef with clumps of marrow lying in a glutinous lake of brown sauce; hard knobs of roast mutton; hash. Finally, even turtle soup, melted butter, cayenne pepper, and hot gin-and-water, have made their appearance at the best tables. The hot gin-and-water is indeed called "krock," but under this name it is nationalized; and its effect on the lively Parisian temperament is to make it suddenly and wildly boisterous.

The cafés, full of that universal out-of-door life which made Paris so delightful to the passing traveler if he lingered but a day there, are gradually but surely giving place to clubs and more sedentary habits. The Government officials, retired officers, professional and literary men, who formerly only slept and dressed at their lodgings, now retire into dark entresols in charge of a nurse who cultivates them like mushrooms. There they dine and live, appearing only on the boulevard toward 5 o'clock for their absinthe, or, horrible to relate, their "gin and bitters."—*All the Year Round.*

LETTER-WRITING.—There is no doubt that letter-writing as an art has been for some time, and is now, in process of decay. It requires leisure, and we are always in a hurry; the penny post itself has acted powerfully as a cause of deterioration. On that which is to go immediately and for a penny, it seems hardly worth while to bestow much labor; while of those epistles we daily receive we are too thankful if we can consign half a dozen to the waste-paper basket, and rejoice when they require no reply. Hence, of letters published or otherwise, the best now are usually written from other countries to friends at home, when the value of the stamp and the fewer opportunities for transmission admonish us to write legibly, carefully, at full length, and yet not discursively. As a rule facts, dates and figures should be confined to diaries; but, in a good letter, descriptions of events, scenery, &c., should be given in terse, graphic language, and as vividly and effectively as the writer's capacity admits of, but above all with truthfulness and accuracy. Thoughts should be suggestive of other thoughts to him who reads; wit or irony should be the undercurrent, not the surface stream; sadness or tenderness ought to be subdued; but the frank egotism of a certain genial kind is always welcome, and also the assertion of a distinct and contrasting individuality, while anecdotes are commonly less effective when they are told in writing, because the expression of the gesture, the voice, and the eye are wanting. Letters which fulfil these conditions are always delightful to receive, though it is a mistake to suppose that they must necessarily be worth publishing.

It is odd, but quite true, that some habitually cautious men seem to lose their head entirely as soon as they take pen in hand, and commit themselves to the most inconvenient promises, put forth the rashest statements, and are wholly unable to realize the consequences of their epistolary intemperance. Women, whether cautious by nature or not, are almost universally reckless in this respect; possibly they err from lack of judgment, of ability to estimate probabilities, from over-truthfulness and a too generous faith. And when they write well (and how well some of them do write!) they enter into this kind of temptation greedily, and without saying a single preliminary prayer about it. Indeed, those who never compromised themselves often owe to the fact that they have not the gift of expressing themselves rapidly and easily on paper. We wonder that among all the discoveries made for the benefit of womankind, no one has yet invented an ink that should fade out entirely after a certain lapse of time—say at the end of a week or a month.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIBERATING THE SERFS IN RUSSIA

From "Free Russia," by Hepworth Dixon.

On the very eve of his triumph in St. Isaac's-square, the Emperor NICOLAS named a Secret Committee to report on the social condition of his Empire, chiefly with the serf in view. At the end of three years, NICOLAS, warned by their reports, drew up a series of acts (1828-29,) by which he founded an order of honorary citizens (not members of a guild,) and set the peasants free from their lords. These acts were never printed, for as time wore on, and things kept quiet, the Emperor saw less need for change. The July days in Paris frightened him; and having already sent out orders for the masters to treat their serfs like Christian men; and to be content in exacting three days' work in seven, according to the wish of Paul, the sovereign thought he had done enough. His act of Emancipation was not to see the light.

In his later years the question troubled the Emperor NICOLAS day and night. In spite of his glittering array of troops, he felt that serfage left him weak, even as the great division of his people into Orthodox and Old Believers left him weak. How weak these maladies of his country made him he only learned in the closing hours of his eventful life; and then (it is said) he told his son what he had done and left undone, enjoining him to study and complete his work.

It was well for the serf that NICOLAS made him wait. The project of emancipation, drawn up under the eyes of NICOLAS, was not a Russian document in either form or spirit; but a German State paper, based on the misleading western notion that serfage was but villeinage under a better name. The principle laid down by NICOLAS was, that the serf should obtain his personal freedom, and the Lord should take possession of the land!

On the day when ALEXANDER II. came to his crown (1855) both lord and serf expected from his hands some great and healing act. The peasants trusted him, the nobles feared him. A panic seized upon the landlords. "What," they cried, "do you expect? The country is disturbed; our property will be destroyed. Look at these louts whom you talk of rendering free! They can neither read nor write; they have no capital; they have no credit; they have no enterprise. When they are not praying, they are getting drunk. A change may do in the Polish Provinces; in the heart of Russia, never!" The Government met this storm in the higher circles by pacific words and vigorous acts; the Emperor saying to every one whom his voice could reach that the peril lay in doing nothing, not in doing much. Slowly but surely his opinion made its way.

Addresses from the several Provinces came in. Committees of advice were formed, and the Emperor sought to engage the most active and liberal spirits in his task. When the public mind was opened to new lights, a Grand Committee was named in St. Petersburg, consisting of the Ministers of State, and a few members of the Imperial Council, over whom His Majesty undertook to preside. A second body, called the Reporting Committee, was also named, under the Presidency of Count ROSTOVTSAF, one of the pardoned rebels of 1825. The Grand Committee studied the principles which ought to govern emancipation; the Reporting Committee studied the arranged the facts. A mighty heap of papers was collected; eighteen volumes of facts and figures were printed; and the net results was thrown into a draft.

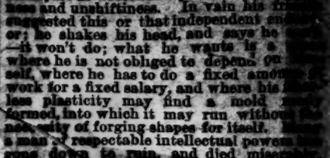
The Reporting Committee having done their work, two bodies of delegates from the Provinces, elected by the lords, were invited to meet in the Capital and consider this draft. These provincial delegates raised objections, which they sent in writing to the Committee, and the new articles drawn up by them were laid before the Emperor and the Grand Committee in an amended draft.

Up to this point the draft was in the hands of nobles and land-owners, who drew it up in their class-interest and according to their class ideas. If it recognized the serf's right to personal freedom, it denied him any rights in the soil. The principle of "Liberty without Land" was the battle-cry of all parties in the upper ranks, and many persons knew that such was the principle laid down in the late Emperor's secret and abortive act. How could a committee of landlords, trembling for their rents, do otherwise? "Emancipation, if we must," they sighed, "but emancipation without the land." * * * * * The Grand Committee passed the amended Draft. Then happily, the man was found. Whatever these scribes could say, the Emperor knew that 48,800,000 of his people looked to him for justice; and that every man in those 48,000,000 felt that his right in the soil was just as good as that of the Emperor in his crown. He saw that freedom without the means of living would be to the peasant a fatal gift. Unwilling to see a popular revolution turned into the movement of a class, he would not consent to make men paupers by the act which protended to make them free. "Liberty and Land," that was the Alexandrine principle; a golden precept which he held against the best and oldest councillors in his Court.

MODERN PLAYS AND PLAYERS.—The modern writers for the stage are neither dramatists nor play-writers, and with the name of SHAKESPEARE and several other authors staring them in their faces, they libel great names when they presume to call themselves dramatic authors. The would-be dramatists of our time assume too much; they imagine they are worthy successors to men whose oldest shoes they are not worthy to wear. These bunglers in dramatic art are very commonplace writers in comparison even with the men who wrote for the stage in the early part of this century; and to compare the modern sensational dramatists with the old dramatists would be time thrown away. We live in a time when able authorship is well paid for its gifts. We have no doubt Mr. BOUCICAULT's receipts for one drama have been more than England's greatest dramatist and poet received for all his truly-marvelous works. We are astonished when we hear what heaps of gold a stupid play will bring an author in these days of craving after the realistic, and oftentimes immoral rubbish, called the drama. Yet we constantly hear the modern play-writers, and, indeed, ofttimes play-goers, say that the authors are not at fault, but the players. This, we consider, is a fallacy; for we believe that there are more good actors and actresses on the stage at the present time than there have ever been at any time since theatrical shows began. There is, no doubt, a great want of thorough discipline in the profession, and it is likely indifferent players imagine themselves great artists; nor have we any great stars like GARRICK, the elder KEAN, the KEMBLES or many actors and actresses too numerous to mention. At the same time we must say we do believe that, under proper acting management, it would be easy to get any number of good plays as well acted naw in all their parts as anwhere in what are called the best days of play-acting.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE REAL DANGER OF BUSINESS.—It requires a long apprenticeship to the study of human nature for men to understand how surely and steadily some persons deteriorate in the atmosphere of misfortune; how the trader, fair enough and honest enough at one period of his career, may yet come to look upon "all things as fair in commerce;" to say "there is no use in being squeamish;" to regard the whole thing as a fight where success may be legitimately compassed as much by sleight of hand as by power of talent or strength of will.

And herein is the real danger of business; here, I take it, may be found the cause of that instinctive distaste for trade of any kind which those whose position enables them to stand aside and watch, mere spectators of the game, feel for those engaged in commercial pursuits. While the sun shines and the breeze is favorable, the craft may sail fairly enough; but when once storms rage and tempests howl, and it becomes a question as to what portion of the ballast shall be flung over, we are compelled to acknowledge that the things which are done in terror and in secret will scarcely bear the light of day. Of necessity, of course, this need not be the case.



CHURCH BELLS.—Tell a campanologist of a bell with an inscription on it, and he is at once eager to reach it, braving all the dangers of imperfect rickety ladders and rotten belfry floors, the wrath of owls and jackdaws at seeing their realms invaded, to say nothing of the certainty of being half-smothered in dust and cobwebs. One such we remember who fell through the belfry floor, but was luckily caught by two joists under his arms. There he remained suspended—being an elderly man, and fearing lest the joists should also give way if he made strenuous endeavors to extricate himself—till the clerk happened to come into the body of the church, and then ascended to his rescue. Most fortunately the good man had a habit of carrying his snuff loose in his waistcoat pocket (like the first NAPOLEON,) and was just able to reach it and supply his nose during his unpleasant imprisonment, to which, he used to say, he owed much of his equanimity while suspended. "Jesus bells," as they are called, are far from uncommon. Sir H. PARTRIDGE won four such—the greatest of their kind in the kingdom—from HENRY VIII. at a single cast of the dice. The oldest bells bear the name of the saint to whom they were dedicated. The follows the *Ora pro nobis* of pre-Reformation times, specially common in the fourteenth century. In the fifteenth century, succeed short Latin hexameters, or laudatory mottoes.

In the eastern counties of England, where Puritanism most prevailed, is found a curious inscription:

I sound not for the souls of the dead, but the ears of the living.

English mottoes did not come into general use till the seventeenth century, after which, English and Latin legends were, (as they still are,) indiscriminately used. "God save the Church" or "the King" is frequently found.

I to the grave do summon all,
And to the Church the living call.

is on a bell at Southwell Church, and on many more.

After 1600, bell-mottoes lose, for the most part, their religious tone. They record the parsons and churchwardens' names and the date of casting. Longer inscriptions are often frivolous or irreverent, such as:

My sound is good, my shape is neat,
Somebody made me all compleat.

At St. Helen's, Worcester, is a set of bells on which are recorded MARLBOROUGH's victories.

Leonine or rhyming Latin hexameters are frequently found on bells; others are called alphabet bells, from bearing the letters of the alphabet in quant old types on their rims. Lest these *minutiæ* should prove wearisome to any save professed campanologists, we hasten to conclude this paper by culling a few bell-legends at random from Mr. ELLACOMBE's interesting collection of those to be found on Devon church bells.

MORS VESTA VITA.

Squire Arundel the great my whole expense did raise,
Nor shall our tongues abate to celebrate his praise.

BEATI IMMACULATI.

When you me ring, I'll sweetly sing.
I mean to make it understood,
That though I'm little, yet I'm good.
When I begin, then all strike in.
Some generous hearts do me here fix,
And now I make a peal of six.
Come let us sing, Church and king!

EGO SUM VOX CLAMANTIS PARATE.

Recast by John Taylor and Son,
Who the best prize for church bells won
At the Great Exhibition
In London 1, 8, 5 and 1.
I toll the funeral knell,
I ring the festal day,
I mark the fleeting hours,
And chime the church to pray.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A SPANISH RECREATION.—The Biblical drama which is now drawing to its close at the principal theater at Seville is thus described: The performance is on a much more magnificent scale than at Madrid, where the "Seven Dolours of the Virgin" was represented at a very minor theater. At Seville everything is large and imposing. The entry of the Messiah into Jerusalem, through a crowd bearing palm branches, while similar honors are paid by a throng assembled on the arch through which he enters; the Last Supper, which is arranged after the precedent of the celebrated picture by LEONARDO DE VINCI, the vessels on the table being filled with an incense which perfumes the entire theater; the Crucifixion, at which the guards are mounted on real horses, are most impressive spectacles. The heads of the Jewish priesthood held their solemn meetings in an Egyptian temple liberally stocked with idols. The poverty of the scenery is, in a great measure, counterbalanced by the excellence of the costumes. The traditional colors and personal appearance of the Biblical figures are carefully preserved, and any intelligent charity boy could recognize at a glance all the characters of the story. *Peter* is

Des Salleurs, with his book turned to *Les Rois*, could make out nothing nor even guess by what admirable by-play the great actor thus carried away the public. One night MAUZIN could not resist looking. Stooping and turning his head, he beheld FREDERICK motionless, horribly pale, hesitating to go to the window, crushed by the humiliation and weeping—weeping every night real tears, which slowly fell from his reddened eyelids. This gift of tears, this prodigious artistic faculty of identifying himself with a part so as to live it, is possessed by no one to a like degree. We may say that he has actually and successively been *Gennaro, Georges the Gambler, André Gérard*, the *Père Gachette*.—*On the French Stage, in London Society.*

WOMAN'S LAUGHTER AND TEARS.—ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils* is at variance, in his much-talked-of preface to *L'Ami des Femmes* with the poets of ancient and modern times. The Greeks, who had such a keen sense of the beautiful, qualified Venus as the "laughter-loving." SHAKESPEARE was very fond of sprightly heroines, whose sallies provoked laughter. MOORE immortalises the feminine laugh in his exquisite sketch of an Irish girl, to whom he was pleased to give the Asiatic name of Nourmahal. BALZAC (who can hardly be called a poet) was very fond of a "silvery laugh," and used to say that none but thorough-bred gentlewomen had a right to weep, because they alone wept without disfiguring themselves. Now, hear what M. DUMAS the younger says on the other side: "If comedy has been so long in disfavor, it is because women do not like it. And why do they dislike it? Because in a comedy men are only conquered by the ruses, the tricks, the malices, and the graces of the fair. This does not satisfy woman's ambition. It smacks of the feints of a fencing-school. The conqueror neither sees the blood nor hears the groans of the conquered. Woman delights in the real hand-to-hand fight with the other sex, which is the soul of tragedy. She wants publicly to prove that she has the power to subjugate her adversary, to make him bite the dust, to kill him, to devour him. She wants to see him down, and to tear his heart out unless he sue humbly for mercy, and confess her as the sovereign of the universe, or acknowledge himself a wretched fool for having misunderstood and insulted her so long. But there is another reason why women do not like comedy. No woman wishes to laugh in public. A laugh depoetises her, and contorts her visage. There is a frankness in a hearty laugh which jars with her diplomatic genius. A woman throws away her best arm when she laughs. The tear is what she triumphs in. A humid eye is always interesting, whereas an open mouth never is. It is simply an abomination. Smile if you will, lovely woman, but never laugh. For twenty actresses who can draw tears, there is hardly one who can excite to laughter. The laughter of an actress is seldom communicative, because it is a surface thing. It is at war with the female organization. A comical woman does not really belong to her sex, and other women dislike her. Nevertheless, glory to the laughter-loving female who is not so much a bearded man incognito as an excellent companionable garçon."

A COUNTRY PARSON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A musty diary of a poor country parson in England, in the eighteenth century, which was recently found among some old papers, edited and published, is full of quaint details of the daily life of such men, and throws a light on many strange customs since become obsolete. The diarist shows us that he was a parson only on Sundays and days of preparation, and at other times a jack-of-all-trades; yet ever ready to visit the sick ones of his little flock, to write letters for his illiterate neighbors, or to go on horseback upon errands for them, none of these things being considered too unimportant for entry in the diary, the pages of which are half-filled by records of the part taken by the domesticated worthy in the affairs of the household, such as: "In the evening I minded my family;" "got my family up, and their breakfasts;" "helped my love to serve the calf, then supped, and put my little ones to bed;" "took my little daughters upon my mare, and carried them to school." Other entries, call up the old diarist paving the shipper, helping his love—by which term he invariably designates his wife—and his son to gather crowberry, hay-making, "reaping my wheat with Mary Richmond," cutting turf on the fells for the Winter fires, mowing the chapel yard, or fetching coals from Preston, and taking a supply of them to the dame's school, "for my daughters Mary and Ann to warm 'em by this Winter."

The almost numberless references made by the diarist to pots of ale would be more noteworthy, were it not remembered that in his day beer was the common drink on all occasions. The old man records that, after a morning service, "being in a cold, and the day cold," he resolved to get "a gill of hot ale." Two of the worshipers entered the country public-house with him, and a pint served for the three, "pence a piece" being paid for it. On another Sabbath, after receiving a legacy—"wanting money. I refused it not, but accepted it"—he went to the alehouse and spent two pence "on my love and Alice Martin, and paid Thomas Walmsey quarterage." Frequently, a pint of ale, with a pennyworth of brandy in it, sufficed for himself, his love, and a friend; and often the entry of the quantity is clenched by the extra note, "and no more." At times, the journey home from the little chapel was broken by sundry calls for penny pots of ale, even when "Richard Parkinson's daughter" was riding pillion behind him. On some occasions the fact of his daughter Mary's thirst, of the congregation not having gathered, or of "a mighty rain with thunder," is urged as the reason of an adjournment to the vicinity of the inevitable penny pot, or for the ordering of another gill, to which at times the old preacher ate a pennyworth of gingerbread, or kindled his tobacco, and "smoked one pipe, and no more."

Although undoubtedly the old divine lived so as to make all his days Sabbaths, it is somewhat startling to read of men coming to his dwelling on Sundays to ask for the loan of a horse for plowing, or for payment for a cheese, or even of the minister himself receiving legacies on the sacred day, or after preaching a funeral sermon, sitting a while in the hope of receiving payment, "but I got nothing" being the end of the entry.

If food was cheap in the diarist's district, wages were very low. Carpenters were paid at the rate of a shilling a day; a smith was satisfied with a halfpenny for having fastened the mare's shoes; and when "old John Berry" claimed eightpence a day for repairing the stone-work of the house, Walkden thought the amount excessive, and offered sixpence; "and he and my love had some words about it, but in vain." A girl alluded to as "Ben's daughter" is rewarded with a penny for helping the minister with eight hundredweight of coals at Preston; a similar amount is paid to the hostler wherever the mare is put up. Threshers were paid fourpence a day; a thatcher ninepence a day, and his assistant received sixpence for three days' work and a journey of nineteen miles. The diarist's son received thirty shillings and his food "to do husbandry" from Candlemas to Michaelmas; and a scrivener agreed for a shilling "to instruct son Henry a fortnight in writing." An extra penny a day was allowed to a workman who is alluded to as "finding his own victuals."

TATTOOED HEADS.—The Sydney trader gave his order for heads as he would have done for any other article, and was not careful to inquire how they were obtained. He did not ask in what particular spot his bales of flax were grown; why should he be more particular regarding his heads? If the head was a good head, well tattooed, and well preserved, it mattered nothing to him whether it had been taken from a dead or a living body. A head was a head all the same. There is, indeed, a story told of one unscrupulous trader, who, struck with the pattern of a living head borne on the shoulders of a slave, bought it there and then of his owner, and deemed himself very ill-used when the slave took to his heels and refused to give up his head, as per agreement; but we have always deemed this story too pat to be true. At length the abuses connected with the "head trade" became so great that the Governor of Sydney interfered, and prohibited it on the severest penalties. The incident which led to this prohibition is worthy of record, as it serves to illustrate the manners of the period. A Sydney trader happening to touch at a part of the coast where war was raging, bought for a mere song a whole [illegible] heads in the finest condition; on reaching another part of the coast [illegible]

THE MAGICIAN EARL

[illegible] one of the lakes is a small island, [illegible] and wooded, which is believed by [illegible] peasantry to represent the top of the [illegible] tower of the castle which sank, unspell, to the bottom. In certain states [illegible] atmosphere, I have heard educated [illegible] say, when in a boat you have [illegible] a certain distance, the island appears to rise some feet from the water, its [illegible] assume the appearance of masonry, [illegible] whole circuit presents very much [illegible] of the battlements of a castle rising above the surface of the lake. This was ANNE BAILY'S story of the submersion [illegible] castle:

[illegible] well known that the great Earl of [illegible]ORD, though history pretends to dismiss him differently, lives to this hour enchanted in his castle, with all his household, at the bottom of the lake. There was not, in [illegible]y, in all the world, so accomplished a [illegible]man as he. His fairest castle stood [illegible] an island in the lake, and to this he [illegible]ht his young hnd beautiful bride, [illegible] he loved but too well; for she presumed upon his folly to risk all to gratify [illegible] perious caprice.

[illegible]y had not been long in this beautiful [illegible] when she one day presented herself [illegible] chamber in which her husband studied [illegible]bidden art, and there implored him to [illegible]s before her some of the wonders of [illegible]l science. He resisted long; but her [illegible]ties, tears and wheedlings were at [illegible] too much for him, and he consented. [illegible] before beginning those astonishing [illegible]ormations with which he was about [illegible]se her, he explained to her the awful [illegible]oms and dangers of the experiment. [illegible] in this vast apartment, the walls of [illegible] were lapped, far below, by the lake, [illegible] dark waters lay waiting to swallow [illegible] she must witness a certain series of [illegible]ful phenomena, which, once com[illegible]d, he could neither abridge nor mitigand if throughout their ghastly succ[illegible] she spoke one word, or uttered one [illegible]ation, the castle and all that it con[illegible] would in one instant subside to the [illegible] of the lake, there to remain, under [illegible]rvitude of a strong spell, for ages. [illegible]mphlet the lady hanging [illegible]ted, and the oaken door of the study [illegible] locked and barred, the fatal experi[illegible] commenced.

[illegible]ering a spell, as he stood before her, [illegible]rs sprouted thickly over him, his face [illegible]e contracted and hooked, a cadaverous [illegible]illed the air, and, with heavy winnow[illegible]ings, a gigantic vulture rose in his [illegible] and swept round and round the room, [illegible]on the point of pouncing upon her. [illegible]dy commanded herself through this [illegible]nd instantly another began.

[illegible]bird alighted near the door, and in less [illegible] minute changed, she saw not how, [illegible] horribly deformed and dwarfish hag; [illegible]with yellow skin hanging about her [illegible] enormous eyes, swung herself on [illegible]es toward the lady, her mouth foaming with fury, and her grimaces and cons becoming more and more hideous [illegible]moment, till she rolled with a yell on [illegible]or, in a horrible convulsion, at the [illegible] feet, and then changed into a huge [illegible]t, which came sweeping and arching [illegible] her, with crest erect and quivering [illegible]. Suddenly, as it seemed on the point [illegible]ing at her, she saw her husband in its [illegible]standing pale before her, with his finger [illegible]his lip, enforcing the continued ne[illegible] of silence. He then put himself at his [illegible] on the floor, and began to stretch [illegible]f out and out, longer and longer, until [illegible]d nearly reached to one end of the [illegible]om and his feet to the other.

[illegible]horror overcame her. The ill-starred [illegible]ttered a wild scream, whereupon the [illegible]and all that was within it sank in a [illegible]s to the bottom of the lake.

[illegible]once in every seven years, by night, [illegible]d of DESMOND and his retinue emerge [illegible]om the lake, in shadowy cavalcade. [illegible] horse is shod with silver. On that [illegible]ght the Earl may ride till daybreak, [illegible]behooves him to make good use of his [illegible]e, until the silver shoes of his steed [illegible]n through, the spell that holds him [illegible]e beneath the lake will retain its [illegible]—*Stories of Lough Guir.*

[illegible]DERICK LEMAITRE, THE "DON CÆSAR [illegible]AZAN."—erhaps the most admired [illegible]rized of all French living actors and [illegible]es—do do not hereby include amongst [illegible]he SCHNEIDERS and others, who raise [illegible] and make you stare at their fearless[illegible]s FREDERICK LEMAITRE, often spo[illegible] affectionately as plain FREDERICK. [illegible]ches nothing that he does not adorn, [illegible]he strangest absurdities and incon[illegible]; witness his performance of *Père* [illegible] at the Folies-Dramatiques, in 1867. [illegible]drama would never enter your head—[illegible]promising glut of crimes and corpses. [illegible]a posthumous piece which would [illegible]have been played had its author, [illegible]DELANDES, still survived; but there [illegible]s family to be assisted, and certainly would have been a pity to lose [illegible]FREDERICK'S most striking creations. [illegible]CK is the soul of this crazy drama. [illegible]ands, impossibilities become probabilities superb, and the ridiculous haunts and worries you like an accurrence.

[illegible]RICK'S old age resembles a Summer's [illegible], in which, after a tempest, under a [illegible]y, you give their full course to [illegible]s of the past. Those who knew him [illegible]ver fits, in the hot battles of other [illegible] the 'Thirty Years of a Gambler's [illegible] 'Ruy-Blas,' behold him now with [illegible] admiration, calmed down, soft[illegible]estic with his white hair, which [illegible] completely at his coommand, [illegible]he makes stand on end, flat[illegible]puts in disorder, almost gifting it [illegible]ech, reminding you of MICHAEL [illegible] prophets in the Sistine Chapel, [illegible]ir bonny locks streaming in the [illegible]he voice is sometimes in default, [illegible]ntonation is so correct, the countenance eloquent, that everybody compre[illegible] divines what he says. And then [illegible]ures are always magnificent, sur[illegible]in their truthfulness. In *Père* [illegible]we have none of the grand impet[illegible]ements of *Don Cæsar*, nor, as in the [illegible]Years," the haughty pantomime of a [illegible] would brave the lightning. More [illegible] but equally powerful and singu[illegible]urate, at once homely and superb, [illegible]ck's play is a succession of minute [illegible]ous details which melt into one [illegible]us composition. For instance, when [illegible] a letter he does not do it off-hand, [illegible]he pen over the paper without [illegible]stroke, as other actors do. On the [illegible]he wipes his pen, dips it in the ink [illegible] to time, and turns the leaf over. [illegible]*Gérard*, he acted one of the most [illegible]scenes—and its effect was thereby [illegible]mechanically holding his cravat [illegible]nd. In the last act of "Thirty [illegible] Gambler's Life," poverty-struck, [illegible]hen he sits down to table, he has a [illegible]olding his handkerchief to serve [illegible] a remnant of the habits of his [illegible]e which is a master-stroke of ob[illegible]. In *Père Gachette*, when he offers [illegible]o the bride to conduct her to the [illegible]olds his silk gloves between his [illegible]he does not put them on. And [illegible]ing and arguing with the doc[illegible]nectively helps himself to a pinch [illegible]ff box. It is these innu[illegible]erings which constitute the [illegible]ctor and give the part the [illegible]. And all these details, ap[illegible]dent, make up together an [illegible]ent whole.

[illegible]of "Ruy Blas," in the striking [illegible]and sick whence *Don Salluste*, [illegible]alled his valet, [illegible], it is said that [illegible]ed, who [illegible] [illegible]

THE CEREMONIES IN ROME.

Magnificent Displays in and About the Churches—The Crowds and the Glorious Weather—Good Friday and Holy Saturday—Wondrous Illuminations—Grand Sights and Sounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 18, 1870.

After a dreary Winter and late Spring the weather has within a few days settled down into a mood so gentle and amiable as to make one forgive or forget the ill-humor of the past. For the week of ceremonies nothing has been left to find fault with in the color of the sky or the flavor of the air. By day the sun has warmed us uninterruptedly with genial ray, and at night the broad, full moon has shone on temple and ruin with that beauty which gives to the imagination its most delicious solace. Movement, which is so disagreeable and difficult in bad weather, has not been hindered by wet and slimy streets, or the driving rain-storms which sometimes sweep over Rome. The season here, as in the North, is quite a month behind, but now a tender green is bursting out, and nature is beginning to put on that Spring charm, the praises of which we delighted to sing years ago. I have never seen so many flowers in Rome as are offered for sale this week. And so, with a sky of pearl over our heads and dry roads beneath our feet, we have been able to make our jaunts from St. Peter's to St. John Lateran, and from the Palace of the Cæsars to the Pincian Hill, with very little inconvenience. Indeed, the last named of these places have had but few visitors, for the week has been exclusively devoted to the shows of the great churches, which all came here to see, and which, like the more splendid festivities of the last days at a watering-place, close for foreigners the Roman season.

PECULIARITIES OF THE SEASON.

This season is limited to about four months, and its beginning and ending are as abrupt as fashion has made the opening and close of the elegant display at one of the great Summer resorts. Here the lodging-house proprietors and inn-keepers live upon foreigners, and the season over, their places are shut up. The English biscuit-maker, and others like him, who have squatted for a little vagrant gain, strike their tents, and seek for harvest fields and profitable pastures new. Our relatives of the leg-of-mutton or ham-shaped island, still succeed in making very conspicuous here their remarkable whiskers, and their still more remarkable shoes. Every one of them seems ambitious to publish to the world that he is a member of the great British Hairystocracy. But within the last few years. I think more modesty has been noticed among these visitors to Rome.

THE ENGLISH.

The many disappointments of the English, and the consciousness that they are not loved, but even cordially disliked, for the airs of foolish pretension which they have so long put on, makes their tone now more subdued and in harmony with a well-bred civility. This may at least put foreigners of the Continent once more into good humor with them. Not so much to the Italian as to the Frenchman, is the Englishman with his peculiarities a caricature. Italians are a good deal accustomed to extravagances of manners and dress, and living on the high road between Africa, Asia and Europe, have witnessed many exhibitions of even barbaric excess.

CEREMONIES OF GOOD FRIDAY.

But Rome, and what is done here now, are the objects of most interest to us. I closed my last letter on the eve of Good Friday. The principal rites in St. Peter's on that day are the washing of the High Altar and the solemn visit by the Gerarch to the sepulchre of the dead Christ. In the evening the last sad *Miserere* is sung, and this time the lamentations, with the music of ALEGRI. No harmonies that human skill has yet invented are more beautiful than the strains of the voice with careful training, the parts perfectly adjusted, with no instrumental accompaniment. Of this the Papal Choir, without doubt, furnishes the most excellent example. That must be good music which can keep a crowd of twenty thousand by the hour upon its feet, waiting with a hush of reverent expectation for those last touching and impressive strains which close the long office.

HOLY SATURDAY.

On Holy Saturday followed other ceremonies in various churches, the Basilicas of St. John Lateran and St. Peter's drawing, as usual, the greatest crowds of visitors. At the former the principal rite performed was that of the baptism of all Jews and Turks converted to Christianity during the year. The list is not usually a long one, and the drops of baptismal water sprinkled are consequently few. There, also, the skulls of Saints Peter and Paul are once more shown. At the Vatican Basilica there is Papal High Mass in full pontificals, with blessing of fire, water and other elements, and at the end of the solemn function, at the moment of the *Gloria*, the bells all over Rome peal out once more, after two days' silence. The guns of the Castle of St. Angelo, with rapid explosions give emphasis to the joy awakened by the approaching hour of the Resurrection. I do not know what impression so much burning of gunpowder, wax and tallow may have upon a thoughful Pagan making a visit to Rome, but upon a reformed Christian, the sight of so many platoons of soldiers in Church, drawn up in line with fixed bayonets, with the fizzle of so many fireworks, and the smell of so much saltpeter belched out of the great guns, all at the moment of the Savior's death and resurrection, seems like a mingling of contrary elements.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

On Saturday evening there was an illumination, with Bengal lights, of the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, which, presenting a mass nearly as vast as the Coliseum, are suited to produce a hardly less picturesque and imposing effect. The glare of so many lurid flames through the openings and along the broken lines of the enormous structure, making the shadows more solemn and gloomy, forms a spectacle which takes hold of the imagination and carries it back to some great moment or event in Roman history, like that of the conflagration of the Capitol, when that symbol of the nation's greatness fell with a crash, soon to be succeeded by the fall of the Empire itself. The ruins of the Baths of Caracalla are in the most remote part of ancient Rome, and the gleams of the illumination lighted up a wide scene of splendid desolation.

THE SUNDAY OF THE RESURRECTION.

Yesterday, the Sunday of the Resurrection—the most important day of the whole Catholic calendar—was one of those pure, bright days of Spring which make so beautiful the fine weather of Rome. The sun-rising was announced by salvos from the guns of the sepulchre-fortress of St. Angelo, and the Pontifical banners, of ancient Roman fashion, were hoisted on its walls. Long before the august procession came down from the Vatican, St. Peter's was filled with a compact mass, and before 12 o'clock thirty or forty thousand, to make a moderate calculation, must have been within the inclosure. If any one can estimate the number able to stand on an area of three or four acres, they may know the capacity of St. Peter's, as it has been put to the proof on the two occasions, of the opening of the Council and the centenary of Saints Peter and Paul. The crowd of visitors to Rome is really very great, in spite of denials, and the numbers kept back by the false reports of the more than ordinary unhealthy condition of the city. The ceremonies begin early, and are long and tiresome, but the occasional music of the Papal Mass in full pontificals, with blessing of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1870.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* announces that the issues of the *Avenir National*, the *Siècle* and the *Réveil* were seized for publishing a false proclamation, signed "Louis Bonaparte." The issue of the *Rappel* was again seized yesterday. Arrests for complicity in the alleged plot continue. The Radical journals advise the people to be calm and quiet to-day. The Empress, it is said, has caused masses to be said in the Paris churches for the success of the Imperial ticket in the vote to-day. LERMINA, who urged the impeachment of the Emperor at a public meeting recently, has been sent to prison for two years and fined 10,000 francs.....A note from the Prussian Government in support of the remonstrance of NAPOLEON has been delivered to Cardinal ANTONELLI.....Prince D'ARENBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in St. Petersburg, was found murdered in his own room yesterday morning.....The steamer *Earl of Elgin* came in collision with an unknown vessel off Staines, and soon after sunk. The Captain, mate and their families were drowned. Seven of those on board escaped. The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, is announced.....A London dispatch says that Capt. CUTTING, of the steamer *Idaho*, who is a witness in the Phillips embezzlement case, died yesterday.....The Brussels races, Spring meeting, began on the 6th inst. The "Universal Derby" was won by *Florian*, *Byron* second and *Adonis* third.....The defeat of the Imperial army in North China is confirmed.

GENERAL.

Gen. GOICOURIA arrived at Havana on Friday night as a prisoner of the Spaniards, was taken to jail, where he was tried before a verbal Court-martial, and sentenced to be garroted. He was placed in the *capilla*, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock was garroted. He was calm and firm to the last.

Sandwich Islands advices to the 21st of April, contain accounts of heavy rains, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The volcano of Kilauea was quite active, and the Great South Lake had overflowed, filling a depression, caused by the earthquake of 1868. The reported wreck of the *Eli Whitney* at Tahiti is contradicted. A fire occurred on board, which was extinguished without material damage to the ship, but the entire cargo of oranges was lost. The crew were arrested on suspicion of firing the ship.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, of the new line from San Francisco to Australia, by way of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., bringing advices from Sydney to March 26, from Auckland to April 4, and from Honolulu to April 21. A political crisis had occurred in Victoria. The Ex-Premier, MCCULLOCH, had been knighted. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, was recently killed by a fall from a horse. Great floods prevailed in Eastern Australia, causing great destruction to property and loss of life. The estate of Ex-Premier JOHN ROBERTSON, of New-South Wales, had been sequestrated for debts amounting to $1,250,000. A telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, was to be begun without delay. Sugar and cotton crops in this province have been damaged by floods. The war in New-Zealand drags slowly. The British troops had all been withdrawn, and the suppression of the native rebellion falls upon the colonial militia, with the aid of friendly natives.

Hon. MCNEIL SEYMOUR, a prominent lawyer of Mount Morris, Livingston County, died yesterday.

Small-pox has broken out in Arizona City, Arizona. Indian outrages are reported in the vicinity of Prescott.

A boiler exploded on the 6th inst. in a factory at Smith's Falls, Canada, killing one man and severely injuring another, and demolishing the building.

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD, the Canadian Premier, was taken suddenly ill on Friday, and apprehensions of a serious result were felt at one time. He is recovering, but will be unable to attend to business for some time.

A dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE to the Governor-General of Canada, dated April 19, informs him that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and maintain order.

The Chief Clerk of the South Carolina State Treasury Department, W. W. SAMPSON, and one L. D. METCALF, have been arrested for counterfeiting State funding coupons. The counterfeiting was done by METCALF, at Auburn, N. Y. SAMPSON has confessed the crime. METCALF was arrested in this City. The plates and counterfeits have been destroyed. None of the coupons were put on the market.

JOHN SAVAGE arrived in San Francisco on the 4th inst., and will address the Fenians at the pic-nic today.

The Pacific Billiard Congress opened on the 4th inst. in San Francisco.

A disastrous storm passed over Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday. A new church just completed, at a cost of $15,000, was entirely demolished. It is estimated that the loss will reach in the aggregate $30,000.

At the annual session of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Augusta, Me., last week, the vote on Lay Delegations stood 45 in favor and 39 against.

The steam saw-mill of HAYWARD & SWEET, at Attleboro, Mass., was burned early yesterday morning.

The house of PHILIP SMITH, at Trenton, N. J., was entered early yesterday morning by robbers, one of whom held a pistol to the head

The various Anti-Tammany Democratic organizations of this City, five in number, met at Masonic Hall, yesterday, and chose a joint committee to make nominations for local offices.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week. The question of woman suffrage will not be submitted to the people.

The Governor of Illinois has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who took JOSEPH C. RAMSEY from the custody of a constable in Putnam County, and murdered him by hanging, recently.

A youth named WOODWARD eloped with a Mrs. BRADY, at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday. BRADY discovered their retreat and thrashed WOODWARD. The three were arrested for breach of the peace, and the Judge ordered BRADY to divide his effects with his wife, and then bound him to keep the peace.

A question has arisen in Quebec, Canada, as to who is Mayor of that city, the contestants being MM. TOURANGEAU and GARNEAU. The former claims that he is the lawful Mayor, but the latter, obtaining control of the Police by his own vote in the Police Board, of which the Mayor is Chairman *ex-officio*, took possession of the City Hall, and his rival soon found himself a prisoner where he was wont to command. At the last accounts a military guard from the citadel garrison was in possession of the avenues to the Hall, with orders to "let anybody out, but nobody in."

A performance for the benefit of the Richmond sufferers was given at Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore, yesterday, which produced about $3,000.

Business was generally suspended yesterday in Memphis, Tenn., on the occasion of decoting the graves of Confederate soldiers.

Hon. RICHARD SCHELL gave a banquet last night at Delmonico's to Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, to which many gentlemen distinguished in commercial and political circles were invited.

The Bane of the Present Time.

Society, the world over, is not much more than organized selfishness. In one form or another the majority of men are continually seeking to serve themselves at the expense of everybody else, and to get into a position where they can compel the community to minister to and serve their comfort, pride, or ambition with the least cost to themselves. It is this feeling which inspires a large part of human action. The pursuit of wealth, when it aims at mere accumulation, is nothing but an impatient effort to attain a position in which the individual may shirk his responsibilities and enjoy the labor of others. Some seek it with a view to future indolence; others to serve selfish ambition, and others—lamentably few in number—as a means of doing good. Among all the fields of action in which men most eagerly pursue the chosen object of their hearts, it is difficult to say which is the most honorable. Of course, those callings which give to society an equivalent for what their votaries take, are the most useful, but they are not always the most successful.

Agriculture is the simplest method of production; manufactures, including mining, rank next; commerce enhances values by distributing them and making exchanges; but when we go outside of those three pursuits we find that almost every other is a drain upon production. Many of them are essential to society, as society is organized, and most of them are sources of gross corruption. Chief among them all, in this respect, is to be ranked that exclusive political action which becomes a profession. If we could get at a correct statement of the number of persons in the United States who make politics a business, and of the cost to the people, directly and indirectly, through salaries and plunder, we should be amazed. They constitute a vast army, subsisting upon the people, spoiling them at every opportunity and in every conceivable manner.

The evil is one which is common to all civilized countries, but from the nature of our institutions it has become exceptionally great with us, and, if not speedily checked, will tend greatly to impair the Government. The republican principle that all public honors are open to general competition is a beneficent one, provided it be kept within wholesome control. But, unfortunately, that other principle of equality, originally asserted only as to political rights, has come to be interpreted as applying to capacity; and the consequence is that every American citizen is stimulated to seek office, regardless of all needful qualifications. It is not only natural that men should seek political distinction, but it is proper and desirable that they should do so, provided it be sought under the stimulus of an honorable ambition, and by honorable means; but the number thus guided is small, compared with the number who seek office for immunity from honorable labor, and for the opportunities for corruption which it affords.

The evil is one which increases by tolerance. Men see their neighbors in official position, and enjoying the ease and emoluments of office, whom they know to be incompetent, and they ask why they themselves should not also reap that which they have not sown? They become stimulated to follow the same pursuits. They excuse their own conscious unfitness by a comparison with the equal unfitness of those who have succeeded. As a means of success, they combine together, and make use of the most unscrupulous measures. The result is that honorable ambition, which will not win in this reckless game, is ignored, and turns to other fields of effort, leaving the venal and the unscrupulous masters of the situation. The statement we make is not too strong. Its corroboration is to be found in the personal experiences of most of our political leaders.

We attribute the condition of affairs which we have pointed out chiefly to the political machinery now in use. Considering the unwillingness of our best citizens to participate in preliminary action, the caucus system has become the most effective agency for political corruption, simply because it enables unworthy aspirants to bargain for place with those equally corrupt. Behind that system lies the public patronage, unwisely put at the disposal of public men, enabling them to buy their positions at the expense of the public service. If we add to these drawbacks the power of party discipline, we can understand what is meant by "the cohesive power of public plunder," and why it is so potent in our general politics. It is a power which begins with the lowest

[illegible] from the dreary walks of the amateur, to the rugged and desperately toilsome path of professional life, we may have something beside regrets. For, after all, the stage, like the world, must be peopled; there are prizes as well as blanks, and if the drama, as seems likely, is to live and flourish, it may well have the benefit of recruiting its followers from among all attainable grades of intelligence and culture.

Voting Day in France.

Today the French people are adding an important chapter to their national history. They are asked to say whether or not the political course of the Emperor has met with their approval, and to declare what shall be his relations, and those of his dynasty, toward them in future. The *plebiscitum* covers, besides, a definition of the powers of the Senate and the Legislative Body, and, in short, contains the whole theory and principles of a French Government which the citizens are to accept or reject. The probabilities are that the majority of the votes will be in the affirmative. Believers in a purely republican form of government, the extreme democrats, the Orleanists, and perhaps a few of the Legitimists, will either oppose the *plebiscitum* or not vote at all. But the great mass of the people will, we think, not be inclined to incur dangers which might spring from leaving the political affairs of France still unsettled.

NAPOLEON's own career has always exposed him to many doubts and suspicions, which have, however, become less marked with each succeeding year. The Republic of 1848 failed to give the nation internal peace. NAPOLEON had been elected President, as the one man who could guide the affairs of State with safety and success, but the violent dissensions by which the Assembly was convulsed became threatening in the highest degree. The nation was, in fact, drifting once more into revolution. Another election for President was not far distant, and might be the occasion of great disaster. The dissolution of the Assembly, the assumption of dictatorial powers, and the subsequent appeal to the people to ratify his acts, followed in rapid succession. The vote making NAPOLEON President of the French for ten years formed an overwhelming majority, nor is it worth while now to inquire how far it was honestly obtained. Common fairness would, however, assume that the uncertainties of the Republic had great influence in determining the result. However that may be, personal government then commenced, and has continued ever since, the only change having been the restoration of the Empire in 1852 by another popular and overwhelming vote.

The proposed changes in the French Constitution are described as the entire abandonment of this principle of personality, but that is going somewhat too far. It is the abandonment of Cæsarism, the full theory of a Roman Consulate and of the Consulate of the First NAPOLEON, and of his own. But one essential remains—the right of appeal to the people at his own discretion. The constitutional systems which govern by the popular representatives were, equally with the principle of divine right, rejected by NAPOLEON. He rather conceived a sort of imperialism founded on democracy, and always styled himself not Emperor of France, but of the French. But this involved the sacrifice by the people of all political action contrary to his will, and the anomaly became more and more apparent. It has always furnished his enemies with the keenest logical weapons, and at length compelled him to attempt some new governmental scheme which would be safe for him and which would confer new popular rights. And the *plebiscitum* does this after a fashion. It leaves the power of taxation with the lower Chamber, which also shares generally in legislation with the Emperor and the Senate. Practically the new system is parliamentary to a certain extent. It would be entirely so if, above and behind all that Senate and Legislature can do, there were not the reserved right of the Emperor to call for another *plebiscitum* whenever he is dissatisfied with their acts or the condition generally of public affairs. In spite of this contradictory character the present measure will, however, as we have said, be most probably affirmed. It has often been said that the French are by nature Republicans. In one sense they are, and never more so than when they "assisted" at the splendid spectacles of the First Consul. Every Frenchman believed himself to be a part of and represented by them. And the democratic imperialism which the NAPOLEON of today, we have no doubt, still believes in, has its charms still for the people. They will be content to leave with him the powers which alone they have conferred, provided at the same time the machinery of Government be conducted in part by deputies chosen from themselves.

Amateur Theatricals.

"Were all art as easy as it looks," said a mediæval critic, "what a poor thing would be art." One of the oldest things we meet with in social life is the customary contempt of amateurs for professional work. The lady who sings a part in a parlor opera almost certainly decries the reigning *prima donna* of the day. The dramatic heroine of the private theater regards with lofty contempt the actress whom the public accept and applaud. The fiddler, vocalist, painter, or scribbler, who plays with art instead of making it a profession, almost invariably looks with disparaging eyes on those who make it the business of their lives. It might be supposed that a personal experience, however slight, of the difficulties of the artistic vocation would beget indulgence and respect for those whose bread as well as reputation depends on it. Yet this is so far from being the case that amateurs are among the sharpest critics of professionals, and few are so sparing of praise for the labors of those who toil within the Academy as the tyros who have just taken a peep across the threshold. The taste for private theatricals, which, in another country, DICKENS, Lord LYTTON and other literary men have done much to foster, and which has lately sprung up extensively among ourselves, has brought into prominence some odd phases of human nature—and this is one of them. ROCHEFOUCAULD, or some other philosopher, says the ignorant always condemn what they do not understand; and in this saying, no doubt, lies a partial explanation of the severity of amateur criticism. Your neophyte does not really comprehend the nature and degree of the toil requisite to conquer solid proficiency in the mysteries of art; but his vanity will not allow him to acknowledge, even when he is fortunate enough to be aware of, his ignorance. Hence he abuses or underrates the work of experience, and appeals to nature—one of the most plausible and confusing of authorities—to sustain his condemnation. In the histrionic art especially we find this species of depreciation most frequent and successful, for although an audience, in mass, is almost always right in its judgment, individuals are so seldom right that the opinions of wonderfully few are of the least value touching the merits of acting.

Still fewer in this world are those who will profit by the experience of others; and the amateur, partly, perhaps, because of the qualities that lead him to become an amateur, fondly conceiving himself an exception to all rules of general application, is seldom capable of realizing, even in a remote degree, the impression he produces. He cannot see himself as others see him, and he never dreams of seeking the power that would enable him to do so. Praised and admired by friends, he imagines that he has but to will to outshine any Kean or Kemble that ever trod the boards. Of course, there is much to sustain his delusion. The small space that renders vocal exertion easy, the encouraging smiles and ready applause of spectators, whose suffrage is gained in advance, the absence of comparison with practiced experts, all conspire to nourish self-esteem, and to glorify the common-place into the ideal. An exaggerated notion of their own powers usually leads people to look with disdain on the presumed shortcomings of others; and hence the disposition to decry we speak of as so common. The truth is, that the only way in which any individual can acquire a true idea of his powers, either in this or any other walk of art, is to go among strangers, without propping or factitious aid of any sort, and to invite the opinion of an unprejudiced and indifferent public. When this is done the result can be depended upon, but not otherwise. There was no gainsaying the testimony of the birds that flew to peck the fruit sketched on the artist's canvass, for their good will could not have been secured beforehand, and under the sunny Grecian sky, their taste was unlikely to be either readily deceived or disappointed.

The stage, indeed, is so circled with a glamour of unreality that even playing at acting, so to speak, is prolific of hallucinations. Even so astute a man as RICHELIEU could be fooled by it, and if so, what should we expect of ordinary mortals? The boards of our theatres abound with what were once Rovers and Jerry Clips of both sexes, who, sunk irretrievably into the performance of the humblest figures of the show, execrate the will-o'-the-wisp that lured them to such a sorry destiny. But, for all this, amateur theatricals are not to be entirely condemned. Many share in them with no idea of pursuing them further than for purposes of amusement or charity. For these, there is much to be learned in the way of grace of delivery, ease of action, and even in the minor elegances of society not perhaps so readily acquired

[illegible] which is called navigation, the memory of each successive misfortune is allowed to drift by, and becomes at most an incident of loss amid many incidents of profit. Every now and then, however, some unusually terrible wreck, or other form of marine disaster, forces itself upon the public mind with startling effect. Inquiries are made as to whether some one has not "blundered." But the steady unceasing aggregate of losses requires something more than occasional discussion. The whole supervision of our marine, as well as that of Great Britain, is too inefficient to be of much service, and thus it happens that shipwrecks are often due to causes which might have been guarded against.

A very few facts will suffice to show the effect of this lax condition of the laws. In the ten years ending with 1867, eighty-six side-wheel steam-ships and seventy-nine propellers, most of them chartered from this City, were lost at sea, burned, or otherwise destroyed. The tonnage of these amounted to 160,410 tons—of the loss of life we have no record. During the period between September, 1867, and May, 1869, forty-nine vessels were burned on American rivers, fourteen were lost by explosions, and a hundred and one were sunk. These are but isolated returns; what would a list of all losses, of steam and sailing-ships, show as the aggregate of destruction? It is impossible to deny that gross neglect is responsible for much of it.

The owner is, of course, the person on whom an inquirer would in the first place fix the blame in such cases. A ship, for example, goes to sea leaky. It is certain that many do. Whose fault is that? The cargo may be badly stowed. Proper appliances for saving life and extinguishing fire may be wanting. There are many matters of detail connected with a preparation for a voyage which come under the notice of the owner or his agent. It is well known that many of these are imperfectly attended to. The ship must answer certain conditions in order to yield all possible profits. Cargo is taken in excess, perhaps; the time allowed for repairs is too short, and in many cases where there is some deficiency the answer is, "She will do well enough for another trip." The Captain accepts the risk for fear of giving offense, and his subordinates are still less likely to remonstrate. If the vessel is lost who shall tell the story of neglect? Perhaps she lies at the bottom of the sea with all her crew, or if they are rescued the truth will hardly be gained from witnesses who depend for their future bread upon silence.

Some curious facts in an English Board of Trade report illustrate the dangers to which English sailors are subjected. It seemed that the great age of many vessels was almost startling. Eighty years and over was a common age. The report adduced this as proof of the indestructibility of matter. But some storms of late years on the British coasts have proved something more in another direction. In the Autumn and Winter of 1863 there were 930 wrecks; in the same seasons of 1866 there were 790; in the same of 1867, not less than 980; while the total number of wrecks in 1867 was 2,090. In 1859 there were 343 ships destroyed on those coasts by one gale. It is not to be imagined for a moment that these vessels were all properly found, manned and loaded, and they were chiefly the oldest. We mention this British instance, but the same facts apply to the marine of other countries. At all events, the very painful experiences of the last few months should awaken the public mind to the whole subject, so as to induce some systematic methods of insuring perfect arrangements for vessels proceeding to sea.

The Idea of Christian Unity.

Most of our readers are aware that a Protestant Council of Christians of all nations is to be held in New-York next September. Several churches in England have already chosen their delegates. The meeting is looked forward to with the utmost interest on both sides the Atlantic, and it is confidently anticipated that it will be the means of reconciling many differences between sects, of breaking down the party walls between denominations, as well as of uniting all Christians in that bond of universal friendship and harmony which so many thousands of good men hope yet to see established.

That the Council may be the means of accomplishing much good, we may thoroughly believe, and yet be in some doubt whether it will realize the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. The hope of bringing Christians together into one universal family has often inspired the hearts of eminent men; but when they have sought to reduce their theories to practice, they found themselves encompassed with insuperable difficulties. Christianity itself does not extinguish jealousy or allay prejudice. Where is the single sect which can order its own internal affairs so as to give no occasion for bickerings within or scandal without? The discipline of the Church of Rome is severer than that which prevails in any other communion, and yet we see that the Ecumenical Council has produced the most serious contentions and heartburnings. The doctrine of Papal infallibility is prescribed for the Church, at the very moment when Roman Catholics themselves are deploring that the Pope has given too plain a proof of his fallibility. Prelates and divines have joined together in earnest remonstrance against the suicidal policy, as they deem it, of the head of the Church. How, then, shall a Council of Christians of various denominations come to an agreement in reference to primary articles of faith?

But the Council to be held here in September will endeavor to insure success by limiting its scope. In the first place, only Protestants will be invited to join it. In the next, only certain sects of Protestants are to be admitted. The Council is to be restricted, as we understand it, to "Evangelical Christians." Whereupon one journal boldly says that "the Evangelical Alliance, if it is to conquer Romanism, has need of"—

[illegible] Council is sure to provoke fewer will complain that the door is not opened wide enough—others that it is opened too wide. The Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance declared, at a recent meeting, that the Alliance was "unsectarian," and was devoted to "civil and religious liberty the world over." That is a very excellent sentiment, and when no great strain is applied to it there is no danger of its breaking down. But what would happen when the opposing voices of contending sects made themselves heard in the halls of the Young Men's Christian Association? One would not yield to the other. According to Dr. TYNG, the Council is to promulgate some "constitution" or "creed" which will be binding on those who take part in the deliberations. How could any creed be drawn up so as to command the sanction of a large and mixed body of men? Christianity, after all, cannot be circumscribed within the area of one creed. If the Council is to do any good, it must set before itself some aim which is not actually impracticable in its very nature. It can, for instance, greatly promote the cause of Christian education. It may do much toward establishing friendly relations with communities of Christians abroad. But that it will succeed in realizing the dream of "Christian unity," is more than we have any right to expect of it, or of any other assemblage of uninspired beings.

Ought nunneries to be liable to the visit of a Government inspector at any moment? The question is causing no little excitement in England. That staunch Protestant, Mr. NEWDEGATE, has moved for a Parliamentary commission to make a thorough "inquisition" into the state of the convents. He declares that there are hundreds of ladies in those establishments who, like STERNE's starling, want "to get out," and that they are kept prisoners sorely against their will. On the other hand, the Catholics have produced a large body of evidence to show that the inmates of convents are all contented and happy. At this critical moment in the discussion, a story is published in the papers of a nun who escaped from some convent in Warwickshire, who ran along a country road screaming for help, and who was hotly pursued and carried back to the convent. The circumstances altogether are likely to give rise to a bitter controversy, and are, probably, destined to increase that anti-papal sentiment which has latterly undergone an unexpected revival in England.

Whether the Mayor proposed it or not, he certainly approves of the idea of having music in the parks for the benefit of the people who cannot afford to spend much money in amusements. The open-air performances in the Central Park in Summer have proved exceedingly popular—they have helped many a laboring man to rub off some of the *grit* of the week's work. The proposition now is to have similar bands play in the smaller parks of which our City can boast. No one ought to object—but some people, it appears, do. The Germans appreciate the wholesome influences of music better than most other nations, and thus far they have had almost a monopoly of good musical entertainments from which the poorest need not be excluded. It is now proposed to take a leaf out of their book. The Mayor and his friends will deserve the thanks of the public if they persevere with the design in spite of all objections.

It appears that the steam-ship *Siberia*, which is now long overdue, was spoken on the 30th of April with her shaft broken, she being then thirteen hundred miles from the west coast of Ireland. She was retracing her path to Queenstown under sail. The great number of screw steamships that have lately, to our knowledge, experienced similar accidents—to say nothing of disasters of which we have no positive account, but which may, perhaps, be ascribed to the same cause—leads to the reflection that the economy in coal gained by using the screw instead of the paddle may, after all, in the long run, be dearly purchased by increase in the average number of casualties. It is clear that where there are two engines the chance of being disabled is only one half what it is where there is but one; and it is as obvious that, with the risk at the minimum, less expense need be incurred for sails, spars and running gear. In point of comfort, those who have traveled by both screw and paddle ships do not need to be told that the advantage is on the side of the latter; and if speed is an object, more can usually be got, other things being equal, out of two engines than one. The question of comparative utility between the two has for some time been accounted as settled in favor of the screw; but late experience may cause a revisal, and possibly even a reversal, of this decision.

The bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament for the constitution of the Red River country into a new Province, to be called "Manitoba," was evidently intended as a compromise of the difficulties in that region, and is so regarded in England; but it seems rather strange that there has been no cessation of preparations for the military expedition from Canada to put down the insurrection. The fact that RIELL has just concluded an arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company is also regarded as significant, as is also the fact that our Government has established a military post at Pembina, for the purpose of preventing any complications between the insurgents and the Provincial forces on American soil.

We have pointed out before, and, as a matter of general interest, we point out again, that the prices still maintained by our hotels and restaurants are far higher than they should be, and that fair dealing with the public requires that they should be brought down very considerably in order to bear a just relation to the fall in gold. The prices of food at our first-class restaurants, when compared with the ruling rates in Washington and Fulton Markets, are simply absurd; and the comparison with the rates of similar resorts in the leading cities of Europe clearly shows that the margin of profit demanded in New-York is unreasonably great. We need more good restaurants, no doubt, and this is perhaps the true way to bring about the needed and proper reduction; but we should be glad to see the excellent houses already established moderate their demands without waiting for a process that will savor of compulsion.

The debate on the Irish Land bill in the British House of Commons still makes slow progress. It appears, however, that the clause for compelling landlords to make compensation for improvements has been passed, and thus one great stumbling-block in the way of the measure

[illegible] ries created under the present bill. This clause, of course, would have completely changed the character of the proposed concession. The Government gained a majority of 59 in favor of their original clause—one of the smallest majorities yet recorded during the discussion of the bill. It is quite evident that Mr. GLADSTONE is at last determined to push on at all costs, and so save himself from the discredit of having his "panacea" stuck fast in the House of Commons.

It is said that Mr. CHURCH's nomination by the Democrats, as candidate for Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, was made for the purpose of getting him out of the way of other political combinations. He was thought to be a probable candidate for Governor, and the plan of getting him to consent to receive his present nomination was devised in the interest of other candidates. Some prominent Sachems thought that Mr. CHURCH would not like the bait offered him, and were surprised as well as delighted when he was found to bite.

A correspondent takes exception to our declared policy of making the Erie Canal practically a free avenue of commerce as speedily as possible. He says it has cost us a large sum and would sell for what it cost. He objects to giving so great a property to the West, and sees no good reason for taking that step. In a purely mercantile point of view, perhaps our correspondent is right, but great States ought not to be controlled exclusively by such considerations. New-York can afford to make the Erie Canal free, for several reasons. The West has paid for it once in tolls; and, besides, the enhanced value of property along its line due, entirely to its construction, is many times greater than its cost. But, in addition to both the above facts, it is policy for the State to make the canal free, as a means of retaining the large and growing commerce of the West, which is worth infinitely more to us than the canal would be as a mere property, or than its proceeds if sold.

Central Park is more beautiful this Spring than it has ever been before. It is good alike for the mind, the lungs, and the eyes to look on its lovely slopes and meads with their carpet of green, to breathe the delicious air that sweeps over its thousands of early flowers, and to see the crowds of young and old who are happier and better for enjoying fresh air in the midst of a beautiful landscape. Each year shows more forcibly the necessity for better and swifter means of reaching the Park from the lower part of the town. The benefits to be derived from this lovely spot would be multiplied ten-fold could it be made easier of access. Let Fifty-ninth-street once be brought within an easy half hour of the City Hall, and we shall find Central Park fulfilling its proper function for the health and recreation of the masses of our people.

Department of the Lakes—Gen. Pope's Farewell Order.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 30, 1870.

In compliance with general orders No. 41, dated Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1870, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Lakes, to assume command of the Department of the Missouri.

The Commanding General takes the occasion of retiring from this command to return his thanks to the officers serving at head-quarters, as well as to the officers and troops generally, serving in the department, for their cordial and efficient co-operation in the performance of the official duties of the department, and congratulates himself upon the friendly, social, and personal relations which have existed between himself and them, without exception, during his service in this department.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. PELOUZE, Assistant Adjutant-General, he desires particularly to express his thanks and his high appreciation of the general efficiency and thoroughness with which he has performed his duties, as well as of the courtesy and consistent kindness which have marked his intercourse with officers of all grades serving in the department. At the time of Gen. PELOUZE's assignment to duty in this department, the Commanding General congratulated himself upon the prospect of having in this command an officer of such excellent personal and military reputation, and he has had every reason to felicitate himself that his high expectations have been most fully realized. He takes leave of Gen. PELOUZE with the greatest regret, and can only wish for him the success and the high esteem which have hitherto been so justly his lot.

To Brevet Major-Gen. ELLIOTT, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, he takes this occasion to acknowledge and express his appreciation of the courtesy, zeal and ability with which his various duties have been rendered, and recognizes the fact that the present state of efficiency of this command is very much due to the wisdom and practical good sense which belong to an officer of Gen. ELLIOTT's long and honorable service in the line of the army, and familiarity with staff duties.

To Brevet Major-Gen. J. P. HAWKINS, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Col. H. ARNOLD, Medical Director; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. PRATT, Chief Pay-master, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAS. A. BATES, Acting Chief-Quartermaster, he desires also to express his thanks and to congratulate his successor in this command on having the co-operation of such intelligent and efficient officers.

To Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHARLES B. ATCHISON, Capts. CHARLES D. VIELE and WM. N. TISDALE, United States Army, officers on special duty at these head-quarters, he returns his thanks for the satisfactory manner in which the duties assigned them have been performed.

Brevet Major WM. DUNN, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, and Brevet Capt. C. S. ILSLEY, Aid-de-Camp, will accompany the Department Commander to St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

Official:
L. H. PELOUZE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Delay in Making Wills.

A Boston paper says that a very singular resolve is now before the Massachusetts Legislature, which illustrates the danger of procrastination in making wills. One CAROLINE PLUMMER, of Haverhill, Mass., died on the 12th day of November last. On the day of her death her physician took by her dictation a memorandum of her wishes with regard to the disposal of her estates, and also, at her request, carried it to an attorney to be put in proper testamentary form. This will was drawn accordingly by the attorney, and the physician, accompanied by witnesses, returned to her residence to have it signed and executed with legal formalities; but this was rendered impossible by her death in the meanwhile. Her so sudden decease was anticipated neither by herself nor attendants, nor the physician. The paper intended as her last will is annexed to the petition, and is accurately known from the memorandum taken by the physician and produced before the committee, who are in favor of giving legality to this instrument.

Another case, illustrating the danger of leaving this act till the last moment, occurred in Boston only a few days since. Three gentlemen were requested by a well-known citizen who had been ill several months to call upon him. At first it was thought that prior engagements would prevent the visit, but upon the solicitation of one of them, they resolved to postpone their own business and visit his residence. They found their friend in bed, and he was able to write his name to the will, and they affixed their signatures as witnesses. There was no conference, and a pleasant conversation took place. They left to walk in the garden before returning to their homes, when the invalid was attacked by paralysis, and remained unconscious till the moment of his death. Ten minutes after the will was executed he was incapable of performing such an act.

Lands in Oswego County Claimed by Union College.

From the Schenectady Star, May 6.

The trustees of Union College, we understand, have discovered a claim to [illegible] tween 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land in the town of Scriba, Oswego County, which includes many of the best farms in the whole of the Riverside Cemetery, and Oswego city lots. The claim is based on a grant given by Gov. STUYVESANT, in 1661, sold to the College, and has been [illegible] until very recently. Counsel have been employed in Oswego County looking after the matter, and no small degree of interest is felt in the settlement thereof among the [illegible] citizens.

THE STAGE.

The Week's Announcements.

Mr. FECHTER has played *Don Cæsar de Bazan* during the week to excellent houses, and to-morrow night he appears, by request, as *Ruy Blas*. We have already dwelt upon the merits of the former impersonation, and have only to add that Mr. FECHTER acted the part even better on subsequent nights than on the first one. Miss LE CLERCQ was received with great favor as *Maritana*, in which character she introduced a dance with pretty effect, and Mr. SHEWELL was very good as *Don José*. Mr. J. F. CATHCART was welcomed by the audience on his first appearance in the character of the *King* and Miss EMILY PITT was hardly equal to *Lazarillo*. Mr. FECHTER is shortly to appear, we believe, as the two *Dei Franchi* in the "Corsican Brothers."....At Wallack's a succession of comedies has been given during the week in the brilliant style characteristic of this theater, and the repetitions in the afternoon and evening of yesterday of "The School for Scandal" and "Married Life" appropriately wound up a series of great variety and attractiveness. To-morrow night Capt. LEICESTER VERNON's military drama of "The Lancers" is offered, with new scenery, music, appointments and uniforms, and with a cast of unusual strength. The public have developed a strong taste for military plays of late, partly nursed into vigor by the capital performance of "Ours" at this house, and we look to see the "Lancers" received with great favor.... The drama of "Mosquito" is so nicely done at Niblo's that its literary demerits are less hurtful than they might otherwise have been. Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER usually manage to have things thoroughly well mounted, and there has been no exception in the representation of "Mosquito." As a piece of acting, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON's performance of the heroine certainly surpasses anything we have ever seen her do. The burlesque of "Sonnambula" has wound up the entertainment each night at this popular house. It is one of the best pieces of its class, and has been hailed with shouts of laughter. The bill for this week undergoes no change, but it is announced that "Mosquito," as presented on and after to-morrow night, will bear a new and improved form....At the Fifth-avenue, to-morrow, Mr. JAMES LEWIS' benefit by the performance of "Frou Frou."....The Olympic Theater will be closed this week, Mr. G. L. FOX's performances of *Macbeth* having terminated yesterday. The OATES' burlesque troupe commence a series of representations at this house on to-morrow week....The San Francisco Minstrels will be represented to-morrow by their full quartet, Mr. WAMBOLD's return to this City being announced. Mr. WAMBOLD is the most gifted of minstrel tenors, and has culture as well as a very sweet voice. The news of his restoration to health and to active service is good news.... The wonderful Wax-work Figgers are to be exploited again at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next, when some startling additions will be made to their number, and the effect is confidently expected to exceed by far that of the initial exposition. This we are assured will be the sole opportunity of witnessing Mrs. JARLEY's great show, and of listening to her vivid description of the wonderful figgers.

SIXTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The concert given at the Academy of Music by the Philharmonic Society last evening was the sixth and last of the season. The impression made by the earlier rehearsal was that a more satisfactory programme might have been provided for the culmination of a series of concerts of at least fair merit. It was confirmed by each successive hearing of the music selected, and finally by the general sentiment yesterday. The programme was not classical enough to command undivided attention, and was hardly acceptable to the ordinary spectator. SCHUMANN, with his rich and varied instrumentation, if romantic, is vague, and WAGNER and LISZT are decisively wearisome, judging these composers, at all events, by their contributions to the entertainment we write of. SCHUMANN was represented by the symphony No. 2 in C. Of the four movements the first, a *sostenuto assai*, has no marked character; the second, an *allegro non troppo*, is a series of tormented passages illustrative of extreme restlessness rather than pure gayety; the third is a sweet and almost tuneful *adagio expressivo*; and the fourth an *allegro*, fresh and spirited. The four movements were thoroughly well played, the second demanding and receiving extreme precision of *tempo* as well as constant changefulness of shading, and the third, though the time might have been taken somewhat faster, being rendered with a greater appreciation of the effect of the *motivo* than the slow recitation of the previous day foreshadowed. After the symphony, which, be it said, was the best part of the bill, Miss ANNA MEHLIG played with thoughtfulness and delicacy, BEETHOVEN's concerto in G, the cadenza by HANS VON BULOW being given at its close. The chorus from the "Meistersinger," by WAGNER, was quite disappointing, principally in respect of its own merits; the solos were sung by Messrs. CANDIDUS and REMMERTZ. Part Second opened with GADE's "Reminiscences of Ossian," which, though not of profound significance, is devoid ne. her of melody nor of suggestions of the subject it relates to. A chorus from LISZT's oratorio of the "Crusaders" was next sung, with as cheerless consequences as attended the execution of WAGNER's. BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio" overture, No. 4, was the last piece of the evening.

ORPHEONISTS' SPRING TIDE FESTIVAL.

The spring tide festival of the Orpheonists, which comes off on the 19th at the Academy of music, is this year receiving more than its usual share of attention from the patrons of music. Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, whose devotion to this form of music and to the cause of educational] music, generally entitles him to the esteem of all who know what a thankless task it is—is working as assiduously as ever, and has succeeded this year in securing several special features which will attract the attention of the cultivated public. Among these is a National hymn, composed by a well known lady of this city, and which will be sung by a full chorus.

Miscellaneous Home Notes.

Mr. JACOB GRAU has engaged for this country Mme. NIEMANN SEEBACH, the eminent German tragedienne, who will commence a series of one hundred representations under Mr. GRAU's direction, at the French Theater in September next....Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Miss. HERSEE and the English Opera troupe, sing "Don Giovanni" at the Academy of Music on Friday, the same opera at a matinee on Saturday, and "Oberon" on Saturday evening....Mr. W. N. POPE recites "Manfred," and miscellaneous selections in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday.... Miss KELLOGG, Mr. MILLS and Signor RANDOLFI have been giving concerts, with success, in Utica....RITA, SANGALLI and MORLACCHI were last week in St. Louis....The Richings-Bernard Troupe have extended their sojourn in Charleston.... Rev. ROBERT L. COLLIER, of Chicago, holds that "RISTORI, RACHEL, BOOTH, MURDOCH, and especially DAVENPORT and JEFFERSON, are all God's gifts to man."....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was last week in Montreal and will be this week in Quebec....The Russian singers were last week in Buffalo and Mr. SLAVIANSKY is not with the company....LOTTA's engagement at the Holiday-street Theater in Baltimore ended yesterday....The Baltimore City Council forbids trapeze performances and acrobatic feats generally, when done *sans* nets....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS goes to California in a few weeks....Mr. POPE has severed his connection with the St. Charles Theater in New-Orleans....Mr. FRANK DREW is acting in Virginia City....Friday CAMILLA URSO gave a benefit performance, by which the French Benevolent Society of San Francisco profited.... CARLOTTA PAUTI sang in Pittsburg on Friday.... Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were last week at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, while Mr. EMMETT was drawing largely at the Arch-street house....Miss JEAN HOSMER was last week in St. Paul, Minn.... The Boston Opera-house will soon be formally consecrated to the service of the drama by Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL....This week LOTTA is the star at the Boston Theater....It will be fifty years on the 9th of November next since EDWIN FORREST made his first appearance on the stage, at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, in the character of *Douglas*....Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL were last week in Providence.... LEVY accompanies Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS to California....A Spanish opera troupe is still singing Spanish operas in San Francisco....Milwaukee is about to have a new theater....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week in Pittsburg....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acts in "Frou Frou," at the National Theater in Washington, to-morrow....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS is advertised as a "lineal descendant of the tragic muse."....The French operatic season in New-Orleans has been prolonged by one month. ....Mr. W. R. FLOYD, having been duly complimented and testimonialed by his friends has ended his connexion with the New-Orleans Varieties, as comedian, which has extended over a period of five years....The theatrical season in Quincy, Ill., has terminated. Miss AUGUSTA DARGON and Mr. RYER were the leading artists.

The Foreign Stage.

MR. ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY.

Mr. ROBERTSON, says the London *Daily News*, may be congratulated on having once more achieved a brilliant and a well-deserved success as a writer of English comedy. His latest work, entitled "M. P.," performed for the first time at the Prince of Wales Theater, cannot perhaps be expected to reach such extraordinary length of days as his "School," which has just been withdrawn, after being acted, without intermission, very little short of four hundred times. It is slighter in story, has no mysteries in it, and no great crisis of fortune in the history of its hero or heroine. None of its characters, or none at least among those who win the sympathies of the audience, are even exposed to anything like serious trials, with the exception of one old gentleman, whose home and family portraits are seized for debt, but whose ruin, known from the first, is borne with such high-bred equanimity and undiminished cheerfulness as entirely to relieve the spectator of any association of pain. The comedy is, moreover, wanting in anything like that element of pathos which is so often the secret of success in this field. But these facts only serve to render Mr. ROBERTSON's triumph the greater, for the qualities which secured to his work an enthusiastic reception from a crowded and attentive audience, are among the highest and the rarest of the dramatist's gifts. Mr. ROBERTSON has the courage to look for his materials, not among the traditional figures of the stage, but in the society of his own time; and he has the power, not of the mere photographer, but of the painter, who, while copying nature, knows how to add those indefinable touches which idealize and raise it into the region of art. It is true, his characters are sometimes not far removed from familiar stage types, and they rarely exhibit any trace of very profound observation; but even when they are light and sketchy they are hardly ever without a degree of freshness beyond the reach of the most diligent searcher in the great mines of dramatic literature, native or foreign. Add to this that their relations, however slight the plot may be, are always such as will interest an audience, and at least are never obscure. That poetical vein which has in Mr. ROBERTSON's comedies so often been the theme of praise and ridicule is peculiarly pronounced in "M. P.," has no doubt contributed more than anything else to secure his popularity with the well-bred audiences of the Prince of Wales Theater; but in this he has certainly a tendency to mannerism which may easily betray him into a lower grade of art. In truth his love-scenes, with their studiously simple incidents, their *naïf* revelations, and all their tender accessories of moonlight and plucked flowers cast upon the surface of smooth streams are apt to degenerate into the character of conceits, the design of which is too obvious to be thoroughly enjoyed by the spectator. There is a sort of elaborate and prepared prettiness about them which must pall, at least after much repetition. They seem leveled, as it were, with deliberate aim at the soft places in the spectators' hearts, and after one or two trials are apt to provoke a spirit of anti-pathy—mism—a resolution not to be moved any more by means employed with such predetermination and such easy confidence of success. But the love scenes in "M. P." are certainly pleasing, while the dialogue is lively, graceful, and more than ever distinguished by those little witticisms and that playful satire which distinguish the previous comedies of the same writer. Of the story of "M. P." little need be said. The first two acts take place on the lawn of *Mr. Dunscombe Dunscombe's* mansion. The chief characters are *Mr. Dunscomb* himself and *Beveridge Dunscombe*, (the English country gentleman and his son already referred to,) *Cecilia Dunscombe*, a niece and ward of the master of the house, and *Piers Talbot*, the son of a neighbor, and a popular candidate for the representation of a neighboring borough. *Mr. Dunscombe* is on the brink of ruin, but, as we have said, sees his misfortunes with the spirit of a gentleman and a man of the world. He would have wished his stage-struck son to marry his niece, who is a heiress; but, no prospect of that result appearing, is perfectly content to see matters take a different turn. In fact *Cecilia* is engaged to *Piers Talbot*, and other matters are pressing upon *Dunscombe's* attention. A vulgar, self-made man, one *Isaac Skoone*, arrives to purchase the property, in company with a niece of his own, a fair Quakeress, of whom he is the guardian. *Skoone*, having ascertained that *Talbot* disdains to bribe, determines himself to become a candidate for the borough by the aid of that "brass," as he calls it, which he has accumulated by successful industry. *Cecilia*, however—who is what is called a "strong-minded young lady," and whose readings and expositions of Mr. MILL's *Subjection of Women* are, we are afraid, calculated to foster among persons too indolent for serious study a belief that that eminent philosopher is a crochetty gentleman much in favor with young ladies smoking cigars—resolves to defeat this project by a plan of her own. Having learnt that a mysterious trio, known collectively as "The Man in the Moon," are to be in the grounds at a certain hour to receive what are familiarly known to election committees as "the bales of goods," she resolves to privately sell out a portion of the stock at her disposal, and appear at the rendezvous with £2,000, the cash price of the bread, neatly done up in packages, and concealed in a child's perambulator. This little stratagem, however, leads to unfortunate complications. The packages have fallen into the hands of *Skoone's* supporters, and are actually appropriated to the purpose of advancing his cause. *Talbot*, who discovers the abstraction of the £2,000, and the purpose to which it is applied, in his vexation insults his friend *Dunscombe* by an insinuation that he had himself made use of his trust fund to further the cause of a candidate on his own side in politics, and is punished by the discovery that his insinuation was unjust, and by *Cecilia's* refusal to forgive or see him any more. This is, perhaps, the weakest part of the story; it being hard to conceive that *Talbot* can, even for a moment, have believed *Mr. Dunscombe* capable of a breach of trust for the sake of aiding the candidature of a vulgar intruder whose presence is so humiliating to him. The lovers quarrel, however, ends in the last act with the customary renewal of love. The struggle between the election struggle brings *Cecilia* at *Talbot's* private Committee-room, repentant, forgiving, and fresh from the public embraces of plumbers and glaziers, who have bartered their votes for that subtle, but not unlawful, species of bribery. The lovers are reconciled; the election terminates in the return of *Talbot* and the discomfiture of *Skoone* and the trio; while the fair Quakeress escapes from the horrors of a proposed union with her designing guardian, and is wedded to *Chudleigh* on condition of his henceforth abandoning his theatrical ambition.

The Calamity in Richmond—Official Report of the Killed.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
RICHMOND, Va., May 4, 1870.

The following is the mortuary report of the victims of the late disaster at the Capitol for the week ending Saturday, April 30, compiled from sextons' returns received at this office:

Whole number of deaths to that date, 55. Color—White, 32; colored, 3. Condition—Single, 8; married, 32; unknown, 15. Nativity—United States, 39; Ireland, 6; England, 1; Germany, 1; Prussia, 1; Poland, 1; unknown, 6. Age—10 years to 20, 1; 20 years to 30, 7; 30 years to 40, 9; 40 years to 46, 12; 50 years to 60, 5; 60 years to 70, 5; 70 years to 80, 1; unknown, 15.

Three other persons are stated to have died up to the above date, but certificates of death not having been given for them, they are not included in this report.

J. G. CABELL, M. D., President.

Burning of a Railroad Train.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, May 5.

We learn that the eastward-bound passenger and mail train of the West Wisconsin Railroad was burned while nearing Tomah, Tuesday evening. The engineer noticed several large wood-piles along the track on fire, but the discovery was made so late that no alternative remained other than to run the gauntlet of the fiery track. Putting on full force of steam, the engineer braved the ordeal, but unfortunately the heat had warped the rails and the fire burned the ties, and in the midst of the flames the train ran from the track. It consisted of locomotive, tender, baggage, two passenger-and two freight cars. The locomotive and tender were pulled out of the way of danger, and the passenger-car in the rear was at once hauled out, the railroad men and passengers working energetically, and against every disadvantage. The baggage-car, with contents, one passenger-car and two freight-cars were burned. The track was at once repaired and new stock put on, so that no delay was experienced in the trains on the road.

The passenger-car burned was a second-class, the two freight-cars were empty, and on this trip there was only a small amount of baggage, a small mail and a limited amount of express matter. The loss, so far as is known, is small.

VENEZUELA.

Movements of Guzman Blanco—Monagas Entrenched at Porto Cabello—His Troops Starving—Deplorable Condition of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

In the interior the rebels under command of GUZMAN BLANCO, have been rather active, and after making several movements in the aggressive, have finally settled down in front of Valencia. BLANCO has at present five thousand men with him before Valencia, but is badly supplied with artillery, and consequently can do but little damage against the fortifications that guard that city. The residents of Valencia are in a very uncomfortable position, as they rather favor the revolutionary party, but are kept closely in bounds by the Government garrison. GUZMAN BLANCO has signified his intention of taking the city at all hazards, and if the besieged do not surrender soon he threatens very severe reprisals when they do fall into his hands. The position of Valencia is important, and if taken by the rebels will be the key to Porto Cabello, where MONAGAS has entrenched himself with a small body of about 1,500 men.

MONAGAS is beginning to find himself in a very awkward position, as he is entirely without means and cannot raise further supplies. In fact, the merchants of the country have lost all faith in him, as he not only repudiated the debt contracted by the former Government, but even refused to pay the loans raised in 1868. There is but little doubt that if he could raise funds he could soon find an army of sufficient strength to entirely crush the revolutionary party, but as it is he can only remain on the defensive.

Affairs at present look very melancholy, as the troops are in a most deplorable condition. Their clothes are entirely worn out, and they have no food; in fact, the prospects of the Government could not look much worse. Large bodies of these soldiers clamor in the streets for bread, and beg the citizens for arms to enable them to go and fight, so as to try to bring about peace and secure employment. If this is not done, more horrors will result to this unfortunate republic. The Customs officials are revelling in this general demoralization, and are pocketing all the moneys that come into their hands; they do what they please, and there is no chance of any redress from the Government.

THE DELAWARE WHITE MEN.

How Some of Them Attempted to Organize a Political Party, and How They Failed—Shameful Apathy of the Great Mass of White Men.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, May 6.

For several weeks past a call has been before the people of this State for a mass convention of white men to organize a "White Man's Party" which should absorb all the Democracy, and that large number of Republicans that Democrats believe to be lying around loose outside their party. The Convention, it was said, was to be held at Dover, and bills announcing the fact were sent to two of the anti-Saulsbury Democrats there, to be put up, but said bills are believed to be, as yet, peacefully slumbering in the desks of the gentlemen aforesaid, and Dover has not, to this day, had official notice of the honor intended to be conferred upon her. The gentlemen interested in the proposed Convention, expecting to have all the "white men" of the State flocking to Dover, urged the railroad to make suitable preparations for carrying the host, and the company accordingly issued half tickets, put extra cars on the morning train down, and issued orders for the afternoon train, which stops at Harrington, to continue on to Seaford; all this that the *accouchement* of the new party might come off comfortably and with éclat.

The train started from Wilmington with three enthusiastic "white men," without regard to party, and one enthusiastic "Democrat," without regard to color, who proclaimed himself a looker-on.

New-Castle contributed another delegate.

At Middletown it was expected that a large delegation would come on, and everybody's head was out of the window looking for the waiting throng of white men. When the train stopped one individual quietly stepped on, and that was all. This was surprising; nay, alarming. The Middletown Democracy have for years had but one cause for pride and congratulation, and that is that they "weren't niggers," and if they failed to respond to such a call, who would respond?

"Well, there's hope in Townsend! let us wait till we get to Townsend. SAMUEL, of that name, is the Grand Mogul of the new movement, and he will bring a crowd.

The train stopped, and our venerable friend SAMUEL and his brother JOHN and another man got aboard. "Only this and nothing more."

"Times is serious now," and the nine white men look into each other's eyes with alarm—but stop! there is yet hope. Smyrna lies ahead of them, and has not all the white flesh of Smyrna been made to creep by the extracts recently read there from a French book by Senator BAYARD Smyrna will doubtless do its duty. The train stops and one man gets on to represent Smyrna and Clayton too.

This completes the delegates, and nobody says anything for a mile or two. Somebody suggests that the upper portion of the State is no longer much on, place for raising peaches, and all the "delegates" doubtless quietly think with a bitter pang that it is a poorer place still for raising white men, and say, "Wait till the train from down-country comes."

We all get to Dover, and the curious crowd of boys is at the depot to see the ghostly array of white men, doubtless expecting to see a procession uniformed in winding sheets. Seeing ten men in ordinary garb get off, the juveniles turned away disgusted.

Dover wore its usual Sunday-like aspect, and the imperturbable calm was not disturbed by the Convention. Seeing all this, the delegates concrats had concluded to stay in their houses, and this of course left the streets of the town almost deserted, as the group of white men went quietly along, painfully conscious of the fact that many a pair of eyes were looking through the blinds at them.

The *Delawarian* office had out no banners, the State House doors were not open, Gov. SAULSBURY did not make his appearance on the streets, and brother ELI quietly watched the thing from his den on the corner of the State House, while not an ex-member of the Legislature was to be found in the town. Presently the train from below arrived, and with it from thirteen to fifteen more "white men," and that was all. The fifteen looked at the ten, and the ten looked at the fifteen, and then all looked at SAM TOWNSEND, and then all gazed on the ground. Presently some bold man said, "Let's go home," and as soon as opportunity offered they went.

And thus ended the White Men's Convention at Dover. SAM TOWNSEND says the white men of Delaware will live to regret their apathy yesterday.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The Superintendent of the New-Hampshire Reform-School Missing—His Accounts Found to be Correct—He Sends Back a Letter Saying He is not Insane, but Overweighted.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, May 6.

ISAAC H. JONES, Esq., Superintendent of the State Reform-school, in this city, went to Boston, on Monday morning, and has not yet returned, nor can any knowledge of his present location be obtained. Tuesday was the day assigned for the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the settlement of the yearly bills and the election of a superintendent for the year to come. During the week previous Mr. JONES had been making up his annual report as Superintendent and Treasurer of the institution, and making arrangements for the meeting of the Board.

At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and again at 7, a team was sent to the station, but as he did not return, Mrs. JONES drove down herself at 9½ on Tuesday morning, feeling sure he would come up in that train.

The trustees came in on the usual trains, and at about 11 o'clock were ready to go to the school. Just at this time Mr. KIDDER, Secretary of the Board, received a letter from Mr. JONES, dated and mailed in Boston, to the effect that he had left Manchester not to return. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, Monday—P. M.

MR. KIDDER: I have left Manchester, not to return. My books have not been kept in order, but it is my own fault. No person on earth is in my confidence in this matter. I am not in the least *insane*, but I have been overweighted. I have with me less than the sum of my last quarter's salary, nor have I any thing deposited, and it will be the aim of my life to make good any deficiency in my accounts, when they shall have been adjusted—a poor return for the confidence and kindness which has been shown me by the trustees. The N. H. bonds are safe in the National Bank. Any papers of use will be found in the drawers of the office desk. My keys I left in a drawer in father's house, in Derry, this morning. I have neither destroyed, defaced, or altered any accounts; everything is left behind. The trustees will have to give directions in farming matters until a superintendent is appointed.

Yours with respect, J. H. JONES.

P. S. I have not spent more than the amount of my salary, but must have lost through my own carelessness. J. H. J.

Mr. KIDDER and the whole Board were astounded at the contents of the letter, as it was the first intimation any member had had of his absence. The officers went immediately to the institution, and found that Mrs. JONES had just received a line from her husband, without any date, inclosing a small sum of money, and stating that he could do no otherwise than he had done; that though she could not write to him, he should send to her, and would aid her in supporting the children.

The trustees made a hasty examination of the books and papers, and found that so far as could be ascertained they were all right. They then decided to make an effort to find him, believing him to be laboring under mental hallucination. Accordingly one of the trustees and an officer from this city went to Boston on Tuesday afternoon, employed Boston detectives, and made a thorough canvass of the city. On Wednesday and Thursday a thorough investigation was made by Mr. KIDDER and others, into the financial accounts of Mr. JONES, but no defalcation is discovered, and no deficiency of funds. Some slight discrepancies and inaccuracies are discovered, but nothing to impeach the integrity of Mr. JONES in the slightest degree.

Mr. JONES has been connected with the institution for four years. During all this time he has devoted his full time and energy to the duties of his position. He has always proved himself to be an amiable, intelligent and efficient officer. He has been absent scarcely an hour, and has never, with but one exception, been away from the farm for a single night. Before assuming the duties of the position, he had experience as a sub-officer in other similar institutions, where he established a good reputation, which he has here fully maintained. What could have induced him to leave, cannot be determined. The supposition is, as we have already intimated, that he is suffering from temporary insanity, brought on by over work and anxiety. He has a wife and five small children.

Since writing the above, we have been visited by Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, President of the Board, and JOSEPH KIDDER, Esq., Secretary, who authorize us to say that in no event will the institution or the State lose by Mr. JONES, that the New-Hampshire bonds are all safe, and that they have not been able as yet to find any deficiency. They say no proper cash-book was kept by the Superintendent, but that the other books seem to be in the main correct, so correct as to give evidence of entire honesty on the part of Mr. JONES.

There is no discrepancy that could not have been readily corrected or accounted for had Mr. JONES met the trustees and made his statement of the case. But he was evidently unable to make a balance of his accounts, and after being over-taxed by the cares of the school, going without sleep, as he had, to take the place of an absent watchman, working night and day on his accounts, he became confused and alarmed, and thought to escape from the disgrace only in the course he adopted.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

He Answers Some of the Criticisms on His Late Report—Cotton Manufacturers and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: I have received, by the kindness of a friend, a copy of a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, signed by four gentlemen, cotton manufacturers, in which a portion of my late report as Special Commissioner of the Revenue is severely criticised. The document bears date March 28, but has not come to my notice until now.

The chief point of complaint which is made against me is that I have overstated the value of the work done upon farms, and in the process of agriculture, and that I have understated the capital invested, and the value of the results of the labor employed in the spinning and weaving of cotton; and that they—the cotton manufacturers—are made to suffer by the comparison.

To this I reply that the problem before me was to estimate the value of the total product of the country; the proportion of such value created by the labor of different classes of producers, and the relation of each to the other.

Objection is made to the estimate of the value of the farm product, and it is alleged that I have taken the gross value and have added thereto a large sum for the cost of transportation, but have not deducted the cost of seed and of manure. I will premise that my valuations were all designed to exhibit the value at the first point of distribution, not at the ultimate point of distribution to actual consumers; and that these valuations were obtained from the best available authority.

Now, as the seed and the manure are mainly produced upon the farms, and since as much is carried over to the year succeeding, I cannot admit that any such deduction should be made; and I believe the valuation of farm products as stated by me to be the value of the product of labor of the year.

Objection is also taken to the valuation per cotton spindle assumed by me, viz., $20. But in this estimate it was not my intention to include any cash capital, as the cash would be equally useful in any other employment; and also because, had I so added the cash capital to the assumed value of the spindles, it would have been equally proper for me to add the cash value of the farm product, the interest upon the cash capital required in the cultivation of the farms, and also the capital required by the merchants engaged in the distribution of the agricultural products.

It is also claimed that I should have added to the cotton-mill product and valuation the value of the work done in machine shops, bleacheries, print works, dye works and other subsidiary employments; but the recognition of this claim would have rendered it necessary for the purpose of comparison that I should have also added to the cotton product the work done in all the makers of farm-tools and implements, and the subsidiary employments of grinding flour and corn, packing beef and pork, manufacturing tobacco, malting barley, tanning hides and other employments subsidiary to farm-work. I had thought it sufficient to call attention to the fact that the relation of the value of cotton manufacture to the farm product would be thereby materially changed from that which I have presented.

It is further alleged that certain valuations of cotton products made by me were ready to my hand, but did not "comport with the theory elsewhere advanced and repetitiously dwelt upon, that the manufactures of the country are of comparatively small importance."

My answer to this is, that I utterly deny any such theory. On the contrary, my earnest desire is that all manufactures should be allowed an equal and a fair opportunity for development; but when three or four branches of manufactures out of many hundreds arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of "manufactures" I deny their right. The makers of clothing are as truly manufacturers as the makers of cloth; the steel-users are as truly manufacturers as the steel-makers; the railroad is as much a productive power as the pig-iron furnace; the mechanic as much a manufacturer as the owner of a cotton-mill. Let each have an equal right and be entitled to legal protection without discrimination, and it is my belief that by such an equality and free opportunity, the country will most readily secure the most rapid and prosperous growth, and the greatest diversification in its industry.

But to return to the case in hand. The value of $20 per spindle was arrived at after consultation with many experts in different sections of the country, and after a full consideration of the tax valuations in different States and of the market prices of factory stocks. It must stand or fall upon the judgment of those who are more fully informed than I am.

Again, it is represented that I have stated the gross value of the cotton product at $184,000,000, and that this valuation is unwarrantably low, but it is not stated that I added an additional sum of $31,415,000 for transportation and distribution. Now, I intended by this, to add such a sum as would compensate for what I added to the price to the farm, of the farm product, for the primary work of transportation and distribution; and with such an addition, my gross valuation of cotton products rises to $215,415,000. The valuation of my critics is $247,187,500, but as they include dyeing, bleaching, and printing, which it is perfectly apparent I did not intend to do, the two valuations are not very inconsistent. I cannot see, however, why it would not be equally proper to add the value of the work done by seamstresses and needle-women upon the cotton cloth, and of the butchers, bakers, brewers, &c., to the value of the farm product, as to add to the plain cotton fabrics the value of the work imparted to them by the bleacher and dyer.

And furthermore, it should be noted that the value of the work of the machinists, the dyers, the bleachers and the printers, as well as of the seamstresses, the butchers and the bakers, is included in my estimate of the work done by artisans, mechanics, laborers and other persons who were not embraced in the several industries which were specially cousidered.

And as a further answer to the charge of unfairness in neglecting to include in the valuation of the cotton manufacture the product of bleacheries, dye-works, and the like, it may be said that these latter branches of industry can be carried on equally well in the United States, if not a pound of yarn was spun or a yard of cloth woven in the country; and that in nearly all the manufacturing countries of Europe the occupations of making cloth, and of afterward bleaching, dyeing or printing the same, are almost invariably disconnected, and are treated and returned in all statistical inquiries as separate and distinct industries, as much so as the manufacture of paper and the printing of books, or the grinding of grain and the making of sacks or barrels. Had the data been available to me for estimating the capital, number of persons employed and value of work done in such establishments, I should have included such a statement in my estimates; but such data are not available, either to the officers of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, nor to any other persons; and to include them at any fixed amount, as my critics have done in their estimate of woolen manufacture, is simply to assume without knowledge.

In short, my endeavor in all these statements was to compute the value of the work done by special classes so far as their number and the value of their work could be ascertained; and from the data furnished by the "iron and steel," the "wool and woolen," and the "cotton manufacturers'" association reports, this seemed to be possible in respect to these particular branches of industry, and was performed to the best of my ability.

It is not pleasant to meet the imputation that I have endeavored to pervert such data to the detriment of these several great branches of industry; but I know full well at the same time, that in such quotations I simply take and must submit with all other public writers, whose course of duty leads or compels them to oppose the wishes of the advocates of special and powerful interests.

In regard to the complaint that I have misrepresented the condition of laborers engaged in certain special branches of industry, I have simply this to say, that I have submitted no representations which are not warranted by the official figures or reports furnished on application to the proper authorities—State, municipal or corporate; that it is one thing to denounce these figures and reports, and another to confute them; and that I have made no statement in repect to the laborers engaged upon any industry, so bad as that preferred in the report of the State officials of Massachusetts, concerning the special industry of my critics; in proof of which reference is respectfully made to Massachusetts Senate Document, No. 44, January, 1869.

That all branches of industry are entitled to the equal care and protection of the Government, and to equal rights before the law, is my profound conviction; but, on the other hand, it is constantly alleged that a few special branches of industry should be specially fostered and protected; and mainly for the reason of the great consumption of farm products by the operatives employed in such industries, I have endeavored, in the course of my official work, to investigate this assumption, and to strip it of any fallacies with which it may have become invested. But if in such investigations I have under-estimated the number of persons actually employed in cotton and woolen mills, and not in subsidiary employments, in iron-mines and iron-works, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, upon farms and in other employments, or have placed at too low a figure the annual value of the work of each laborer; if those under-estimates can be proved, I can only profess a most cheerful readiness to acknowledge my mistake and to make the necessary corrections.

That mistakes may have occurred is most probable, inasmuch as the investigation, from the absence of proper data, has been one of extreme difficulty, and has not heretofore been taken up by any person; but, in prosecuting the work, I have availed myself of those who are well qualified by experience to aid in forming a judgment, and I have anxiously sought to make such use only of my collected information as seemed best calculated to subserve the interests of the whole country.

In conclusion, I would remark that this letter of the cotton manufacturers constitutes the third of a series of attacks made upon the report submitted by me to Congress in December last by representatives of three great industrial associations, viz., the "iron and steel," the "wool and woolen," and the "cotton manufacturers'" associations. And while it has been impossible, both for lack of time and opportunity, and also for obvious reasons of propriety, to reply to the almost innumerable attacks made upon me by individuals, and in behalf of special statements and recommendations, it has seemed to me eminently proper that I should not refuse to answer the charges of misstatement and falsification when preferred by gentlemen representing combined and extensive interests. And these answers have been cheerfully made.

In the case of the pig-iron controversy, I have submitted an array of testimony, which has not been confuted, and which never can be, proving that my estimates of the cost of the manufacture of pig-iron under all proper circumstances was not an under-estimate. And if it were permitted me to tell that which has been communicated in confidence, I could close this portion of my controversy so effectually that it would never again be re-opened. And that Congress, furthermore, indorses the truth of my statements is shown by the vote in the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, by which the import duty of pig-iron has been reduced from $9 to $5 per ton.

In regard to the criticism of the Wool and Woolen Association, I have simply to refer to the list of members, to show by ex-Governor BARSTOW and forty-three others of the foremost woolen manufacturers of the country, representing a capital of over $15,000,000 and over 500 sets of machinery; and to the continued depression and decay of the woolen manufacturing industry of the United States, now and for years past, and deplorable than at the time the report of the Special Commissioner was first issued; and also to the reported statement that full one-third of the woolen machinery of the country is now idle, while the woolen manufacture of Canada is reported to have experienced an increase since 1865 of over eighty per cent.

To the third and last of these attacks, viz., that of the cotton manufacturers, my answer is herewith submitted; and if my assailants are not satisfied I beg of them that they will not let the discussion terminate; for they may be assured that I will not, and for this reason, that I recognize the animus of these harsh criticisms on my official work to be far different from what appears ostensibly. It is not that I have understated the cost of manufacturing pig-iron; it is not that I have shown that the prosperity of the wool-grower is dependent on the prosperity of the woolen manufacturer, and that the prosperity of the latter can only be assured by giving to the latter an unrestricted selection of his raw material; it is not that I have shown by a comparison between the respective interests of cotton manufacturing and the industry of agriculture; but it is because all this showing, and all the discussion that has been thereby aroused, illustrates and proves the impolicy, as well as the injustice, of the present high rates of duty and taxes, of which not one dollar in ten passes into the Treasury. This is the real issue, and upon it I am ready to go before the country for my vindication.

I am yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.
Advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 656 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &C.
I am now selling FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, COLLAR-BUTTONS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and FORTY dollars each; DIAMOND STUDS, THIRTY, FORTY and FIFTY dollars a set. SILVER SPOONS, CUPS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., at half the usual prices. Goods sent by express, to all parts of the United States, to be opened for examination and selection. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer and manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

CHINA, GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., at prices below anything ever heard of,
EVEN BEFORE THE WAR.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 162 PIECES.....$30 00
COLORED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES.....67 00
COLORED AND GILT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 56 PIECES.....10 50
200 PAIRS MANTEL VASES AT HALF PRICE.
CARD RECEIVERS, CARD TABLES, JARDINIERES AND FRENCH BOWLS, AT HALF PRICE.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
LOOK AT THE PRICES,
marked in plain figures

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventh Regiment paraded on Thursday last at Tompkins-square for battalion drill. The attendance was very fair, there being 500 officers and men under arms. Col. Emmons Clark was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Haws and Major George Moore Smith. The appearance of the regiment was a superb one, as is usual with that command, the minor details of the parade and equipment being correctly observed; indeed we could wish that these matters had more attention paid them in other regiments than is usually the case. We have no room this week for an extended criticism of the drill as we would wish to present, though the picture would be nearly always a bright and pleasant one, so few were the errors or inaccuracies. After all this drill proves tha a militia organization may, by strict attention to the line of military duty, achieve success. Having recently witnessed movements of both American and English regular forces, we can speak decidedly while stating that the drill of the Seventh, as performed on Thursday, was in every way as perfect as those highly-trained troops. Let us hope that the other organizations in the First Division, will strive diligently for perfection, and they will find success of easy attainment, only the effort must be made at the beginning in squad drills and so on up through the entire progress of instruction and drill.

The following First Division officers have been commissioned by the Governor during the fortnight ending May 2: Second Brigade—William H. Gunther, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, First-Lieutenant, vice Bloch, promoted. First Infantry—John Kirwin, Captain, vice Marshall, resigned. Sixth Infantry—Julius A. Levy, Second-Lieutenant, vice Katzenburg, resigned, Seventh Infantry—George Moore Smith, Major, vice Meday, resigned. Ninth Infantry—James R. Hitchcock, Major, vice Seward, promoted. Eleventh Infantry—Julius Hengstler, Second-Lieutenant, vice Nagle, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Henry Alger Gildersleeve, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice McAfee, resigned; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Major, vice Howe, resigned. Twenty-second Infantry—Charles Gamble, Second Lieutenant, vice Bussell, resigned. Thirty-seventh Infantry—Alfred P. Vredenburgh, First Lieutenant, vice Cary, promoted; Lewis R. Post, Second Lieutenant, vice Vredenburgh, promoted; Charles H. Patrick, Adjutant, vice Patrick, resigned; William H. Cary, Quartermaster, vice Pierson, retired. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Cornelius B. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pullman, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Nicholas Muller, Quartermaster, vice Kreischer, resigned.

The Adjutant-General announces that on the recommendation of the Regimental and Brigade Commanders, so much of General Orders No. 1, current series, as vacates the commission of First Lieut. August Bothe, Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, is rescinded, he having failed to receive the order directing him to appear before the Examining Board, which convened in New-York City Nov. 29, 1869.

Brig.-Gen. Varian, of the Third Brigade, announces that the new law in reference to uniforming the National Guard is now in force, and that the amount of funds to be placed to the credit of each regiment for uniforming its members during the year 1871, will depend upon the number of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians that parade in 1870.

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment intend presenting a silver medal to each of the members of Company E, who participated in the competitive drill with the Montgomery Guards in 1868.

Recruiting in the Ninth Regiment is reported to be brisk, over ninety new uniforms having been ordered, exclusive of those for the new company. Lieut.-Col. Braine has assumed charge of the officers' class, his especial pupil being Col. Fisk. The Prince takes quite kindly to his lessons, and the regiment has so far failed to see the absurdity of first electing a Colonel and then teaching him. Col. Fisk's staff is as follows: Edgar S. Allen, Adjutant, reappointed; Jordan L. Bailey, Quartermaster, reappointed; Dr. C. W. Pollard, Surgeon, vice Pinckney, resigned; Dr. George Thompson, Assistant Surgeon, vice Needham, resigned. The headquarters of the regiment are established at the Erie Railway office, corner Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The following resignations of First Division officers have been accepted: First Cavalry—Henry Abel, Second Lieutenant, Martin Eselgroth, Second Lieutenant; Battalion of Cavalry—Augustus Avery, Captain; Twelfth Infantry—George C. Giessen, Jr., First Lieutenant; Seventy First—Thomas Girvan, First Lieutenant, Edward V. Buhk, First Lieutenant.

The non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment will give a day to-morrow evening to Band-master Graffula, as he leaves for a trip through Europe on the 14th inst. Louis Rader expects to eclipse all previous efforts.

The Executive Committee of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, will give a complimentary promenade concert and hop, on Thursday next, to the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as a return for the use of the armory for the late fair.

The following announcements are made in recent orders issued by Gen. Varian, of the Third Brigade: Officers appointed on the Brigade staff; Lieut.-Col. Wm. Seward, Jr.,· Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Abner Mellen, Jr., Engineer, Capt. John T. Varian, Jr., Aid-de-Camp. Orders will shortly be issued from headquarters for a Brigade field-day to take place on Tompkins-square on the 1st of June. The following officers are appointed to constitute a board to examine such persons as may be ordered before it, who may be elected or appointed to an office that will entitle them to a commission, viz.: Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws, Seventh Regiment; Major James R. Hitchcock, Ninth Regiment.

We are glad to learn that the new accommodations secured by the Eighth Regiment has made recruiting brisk in that favorite command. A full dress uniform would soon fill up the ranks. Col. Harry Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment, makes the following announcements:

A parade by this regiment is ordered, in full fatigue, for drill and instruction, at Tompkins-square, on Tuesday next. The assembly will be sounded at 3½ P. M. at the armory. Quartermaster Raymond will draw 3,000 blank cartridges and have them distributed to the men at the armory. Sergt. Wm. H. Smith has passed the Examining Board, and a warrant will be issued. Private S. M. Whitney, having served his time, is honorably discharged. The line officers will assemble for instruction at the armory, to-morrow evening.

The contest for the "Vose" medals, in the Twenty-second Regiment, will soon take place, though the date has not been fixed. The medals are of gold, and handsome, being a little larger than a silver half-dollar. There are twenty-seven men and nine Sergeants as competitors.

On Friday next the Ninth Regiment will assemble for dress parade, and then march to the Grand Opera-house, by invitation of the manager, to see the "Twelve Temptations." Happy Ninth.

Ex-Sergt. Chas. H. Cadwell, of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, who resigned because of some little trouble in the command, has been presented with a valuable veteran pin by his comrades.

The Ninth Regiment has secured the building adjoining their own armory, and will have a new one constructed thereon. We hear of all sorts of rumors relative to the excursion season of the Ninth, the Board of Officers finding it difficult to decide upon a programme. Col. Fisk intends to air his newly-acquired military knowledge on the occasion of the Third Brigade field-day. The officers of his regiment have given him a gold and diamond badge, and he is having a $2,000 one made for himself. One for full dress, the other for fatigue.

The Seventh Regiment will not go into encampment this Summer, as a large number of invitations for an excursion have been received. Newport probably will be the objective point. The veterans will go on an excursion some time in June.

On Friday evening last the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, assembled at their armory for battalion drill and inspection. Col. DeBevoise was in command. When the regiment had been thrown into column of companies, Inspector-Gen. James McQuade, accompanied by the Assistant Commissary General, and Major-Gen. Woodward, of the Second Division, proceeded to inspect the command. A brief drill was then indulged in, after which Gen. McQuade addressed the Regiment. He stated that the inspection was intended as a preliminary to the issue of new uniforms to the Fourteenth, and in the course of his remarks recalled the many days of pleasant association he had enjoyed with the regiment, while commanding the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, while both regiments were in the field, fighting side by side. He expressed the hope that the Fourteenth might increase in numbers, and that the citizens of Brooklyn would never forget the glorious record the regiment had achieved during the war.

Mayor's Office—Marshal Tooker's Department—Appointments.

Since the 1st of February, 1869, when Marshal TOOKER assumed charge of his Department, he has recovered and returned to persons swindled thereof, by the "envelope game," and by bogus intelligence and ticket offices, the sum of $83,265. The largest sum recovered and returned in any one week was $3,300. During the past week not a single complaint has been received against intelligence offices or establishments where the envelope game is practiced, and since one of the most noted of the ticket swindlers was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the State Prison, no complaints have been received against similar establishments. The combined efforts of Superintendent JOURDAN and Marshal TOOKER, are, it seems likely, at last to rid the City of some of its greatest evils.

The Mayor has signified his intention of postponing the appointment of the Commissioners for building the new Court-house until the new Board of Supervisors has organized. The Police squad for enforcing the City ordinances, the members of which are to be chosen by the Mayor from the Municipal force, will not be designated until the new Board of Aldermen has organized. No appointment will be made to the Central Park Commission in place of Mr. R. J. DILLON, at least at present, as that gentleman's resignation has not been accepted by the Mayor.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

Coalition of the Outside Organizations—A Joint Committee Appointed to Make Nominations.

The Committees of twenty-one from the five outside Democratic organizations, namely, the Mozart Hall, the Democratic Union, (Smith Ely,) the Democratic Union, (Waterbury,) the Young Democracy, and the German Central Committee, met yesterday afternoon at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of forming a coalition against Tammany Hall.

Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman THOMAS A. LEDWITH, who was elected by acclamation. Messrs. ROOSEVELT and MILLER were elected Secretaries.

Mr. SMITH ELY spoke briefly on the object for which the meeting had been convened, and offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of five from each of the organizations represented to make nominations and prepare for the elections.

PETER WOODS substituted a resolution that it was the sense of the meeting that they should all unite for the purpose of forming a county ticket, and spoke earnestly in favor of combined opposition to Tammany. This resolution was carried unanimously. The discussion of the original resolution was then resumed. Messrs. CALLAGHAN and MOLONEY claimed a larger representation for Mozart Hall, and moved a resolution that twenty persons be named from the other four organizations to confer with an equal number from the Mozart party.

Great confusion followed the announcement of this resolution, and, after a few remarks from PETER WOODS and Col. WILLIAMS, deprecating any attempt to create disunion in their ranks, the resolution was voted down.

The original resolution of SMITH ELY was then read, with an addition that no Tammany candidate should be indorsed, and was carried by a large majority, the Mozart delegation voting in a body against it.

The question was asked whether Mozart Hall considered itself bound by the voice of the majority, and the Chairman said, that he at least considered himself so bound, and would use all his influence to support the ticket nominated by the combined committees.

The following committees were then formed: From the Young Democracy—John Moore, Jas. Hayes, Wm. B. Fenly, Anthony Miller and Butler H. Bixby. From the Democratic Union (Waterbury)—R. B. Roosevelt, Seth C. Douglas, Wm. Walsh, Jos. W. Lamb and John Foley. From the Democratic Union (Smith Ely)—Edward Burke, John Halloran, James Bagley and John McNicoll. From Mozart Hall—Peter Bowe, Otto H. Coop, Thomas O'Callaghan, Michael Brophy and Thomas Dunphy. From the German Central Committee—Francis B. Ewing, Jacques Smitz, Wm. O. Lavenger, C. Heintruch and Henry Herz.

On motion, the Chairman was added, and the Committee directed to meet at Masonic Hall at 4½ P. M. on Monday, and report to the Convention at 7½ P. M. on Monday evening.

Long Island City—Its Growth and Prospects.

Fifteen years ago, outside of the village of Astoria, there was not a house in the limits of Long Island City, except the dwellings of half a dozen farmers and a line of palatial mansions fronting on the East River, from Hunter's Point to Hell Gate.

In 1836 Dr. NOTT, President of Union College, while on a visit to Astoria, made up his mind that some day the low land on the point formed by the East River and Newtown Creek would be very valuable, and accordingly purchased for the College the Hunter farm, comprising 212 acres. In 1852 the College, through its President, purchased in addition the Van Alst farm of 132 acres, adjoining the Hunter farm, and 40 acres more of different owners. But little was done to improve the purchase until the Flushing Railroad was built in 1854. The land for the railroad and the necessary dock premises was given by the College. A few years later the college paid the Flushing Railroad $20,000 as difference between this same dock privilege and another which was more suitable for the Company. About this time the authorities of the College determined to improve its real estate in this section and begin to place it in the market. H. S. ANABLE was employed as their agent, and in the fifteen years of his agency no difficulty has ever arisen between him and any purchaser, and not a single lawsuit has grown out of any transaction in which he has engaged. In 1861 the Long Island Railroad, having been driven out of Atlantic-street, betook itself to Hunter's Point, and purchased real estate of the College for the site which is now valued at $500,000. Last Winter the South-side Railroad determined to change its terminus from Brooklyn to Long Island City. During the last ten years the College have spent in improving its purchase $500,000—$75,000 of which has been laid out during the past year. This money has been used for building docks, grading, laying out streets, curbing and planting shade trees. The land of the College is sold to persons for actual occupation, and not to speculators. As the unoccupied land is all in the hands of one concern there is little speculation in its transactions. The prosperity of the First and Second Wards has steadily increased during the last ten years, and now they contain a population of 10,000 persons. As this part of the city had no act of incorporation the streets could not be paved, sewers could not be laid, the village could not be lighted, and cattle, pigs, goats and other animals could not be kept off the streets. The turbulent characters of New-York and Brooklyn who swarmed over the river and creek on Sundays could not be controlled and consequently Hunter's Point has gained an unenviable notoriety. The great opposition to the incorporation of the new city arises from a number of Brooklyn politicians, who look upon the "handful of helpless" villages as rightfully belonging to them. Names favorably mentioned for Mayor of the new city are H. S. ANABLE, A. GALOINE STEVENS and JOHN BORDINE; for Recorder, ROBT. T WILD, Hon. J. B. MADDEN and J. R. MORRIS.

New Club-House of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

The two lots, Nos. 14 and 16 East Fifth-street, have been purchased recently by the Beethoven Maennerchor for the purpose of erecting a club-house thereon, work on which will probably be commenced this week. The building will be of a composite style of architecture, four stories in height, and surmounted by a French roof. The frontage will be fifty feet in extent, and the building will run back ninety-six feet. The *façade* will be of Nova Scotia stone, and the rear of brick. At the second story there will be a broad balcony, running the entire length of the building, and supported by pillars. In the basement there will be four bowling alleys, a kitchen, store-rooms and cellars; on the first floor, a billiard-room, 47 feet by 60, a barroom and a large vestibule; on the second floor a sitting-room, 47 feet by 60, with closets, lavatories, &c., a bar and reading room; on the third floor a ball-room, 47 feet by 80, and 25 feet in height. A gallery will run round three sides of this apartment. The janitor's and servants' rooms will occupy a portion of the fourth floor. The interior decorations have not yet been decided on, and it is not likely that any fresco work will be attempted until a year at least after the building has been completed, and this, it is anticipated, will be about October next, when the Club will celebrate the anniversary of its organization.

The cost of the ground was $32,000. The building and furniture will, it is believed, involve an expenditure of about $50,000, making the total outlay over $80,000. The building was designed by Mr. WILLIAM GRAUL, of No. 150 Canal-street, who will also superintend its construction.

Washington Heights Library.

The trustees of this library, in their second annual report, just issued, "congratulate all the members of the association on the pleasure that has been given, and the good that has been done through them to this community, and on the continued usefulness of the library."

The number of volumes on its shelves is 1,231, besides magazines, pamphlets, &c. The total number of volumes taken out by subscribers during the year was 2,236—an average of forty-four per week.

The average number of subscribers frequenting the reading-room was five and a quarter per day, or 1,611 per year.

These figures indicate that this recently-organized library is appreciated by the limited population at the upper end of the island. It is supported by several influential gentlemen on the Heights. At present its principal need is a permanent fund. The following are the trustees: William H. Smith, Shepherd Knapp, James Monteith, Edmund S. Whitman, David L. Baker, John L. Tonnele, Thomas Faye, John MacMullen, Jacob R. Telfair.

OFFICERS—Shepherd Knapp, President; Jacob R. Telfair, Vice-President; John L. Tonnele, Treasurer; David L. Baker, Secretary; John MacMullen, Librarian.

Water-Meters.

The new Tax Levy gives the Department of Public Works the power to place water-meters in all occupied buildings in the City. Under a former law the Croton Board was empowered to place meters in those establishments where an unusual amount of water is used, as hotels, factories, breweries, distilleries, &c., and the recent law, therefore, merely extends the power of the Department in this respect. No form of meter has yet been decided on by the Department, and it is thought at least twelve months may elapse before any general enforcement of the law will be made. There can be no doubt whatever that, when carried out, a great saving of water will be effected, though perhaps at some additional expense and inconvenience to householders. The monthly or quarterly examination of the meters will also require the appointment of a number of persons by the Department, whose salaries, of course, will add to the general expenses.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf—Trotting at Union Course.

There was a fine trot at Union Course, yesterday, between HARRINGTON'S *John Kase* and HEIL'S *Bay Dick*. The day proved unpleasant, but without rain. The track was heavy and unfavorable for quick time. The attendance was good and included a goodly number of men from New-Jersey, where the horses are owned. The race was won by *Kase* in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, MAY 7.—Match $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons:

J. Harrington's blk g. John Kase	1	1	1
M. F. Heil's b. g. Bay Dick	2	2	2

Time, 2:58½, 2:54½, 2:59.

Base-Ball—Star vs. Mutual—Severe Defeat of the Mutuals.

The largest assemblage of the season came together at the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness a contest for honors between the Star Club of Brooklyn and the Mutuals of New-York. The Stars went first to the bat, and from the style in which they met WOLTERS' pitching it was obvious that the Mutuals would have at least a pretty tough struggle before them. In the first three innings the fielding of the Mutuals was very indifferent, "muffing" being fast and frequent. When in the third innings the Stars succeeded in making four runs, and keeping the opposite score blank, the Mutuals had recourse to the change of pitcher which had operated so successfully in their game with the Unions on Friday. MARTIN'S "slows," however, did not sensibly affect the progress of the Stars, who scored three runs on each of the two succeeding innings. Not so with the Mutuals, whom the inimitable pitching of CUMMINGS completely bothered, and whose fielding was certainly surpassed by that of the amateurs. The feelings of the spectators seemed pretty equally enlisted on either side, and as the game progressed the enthusiasm went on increasing; the strokes of play on either side being hailed by much cheering from their respective partisans. The result, it need not be said, was a severe disappointment to the friends of the Mutuals, and somewhat of a surprise to all concerned. The score was as follows:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Hatfield, s. s.	2	1	Rogers	2	4
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	0	Jewell	4	2
Swandell, 2d b.	4	1	Dollard	3	3
C. Mills, c.	4	1	Clyne	3	1
Martin, r. f.	2	0	Cummings	4	0
Patterson, l. f.	4	0	Beavens	4	1
Eggler, c. f.	3	0	Werth	4	0
Nelson, 3d b.	3	0	Packer	2	1
Wolters, p.	2	0	Manley	3	1
Totals	27	3	Totals	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
Star	1	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	1—14

Time—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, Atlantic Club.

Pigeon Shooting.

There were three good matches at pigeon shooting, yesterday, at Greenville. The day was not favorable, being chilly and windy. The attendance was good, and much interest in the sport was displayed.

The first match was for $200—twenty-one birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary—between J. RYAN and E. STOUT. Betting was in favor of RYAN all through. The following is the score:

Ryan	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—13
Stout	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—11

RYAN winning by two birds.

The second match was between TOM TAYLOR and MORGAN FRANCIS for $500. The betting was in favor of TAYLOR, at about even on opening, but soon ran in favor of FRANCIS, and was strong at the close. The conditions were: TAYLOR to shoot at ten birds, and FRANCIS at thirteen, the one killing the most to win. FRANCIS won easily.

The following is the result:

Francis	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—13
Taylor	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—7

TAYLOR retired at the eighth bird, as it was evident FRANCIS must win or miss all five of his untrapped birds.

The concluding match was between J. RYAN and PETER ROW for $50, at five birds—twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. Betting 10 to 7 on RYAN.

The following is the score:

Ryan	1	1	1	1	0—4				
Row	1	1	1	0	0—3				

RYAN winning by one bird.

Attempted Escape From the Tombs—A Prisoner Furnished with Disguise and His Cell Opened.

Last Friday one GEORGE ELLIS, who is declared by the Police to be a noted burglar and a generally desperate character, was arrested in this City for alleged complicity in a burglary committed at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and was committed to the Tombs to await a legal requisition by the authorities of that State. Yesterday morning two females applied at the office of the Tombs to see ELLIS, and as they were provided with the proper tickets from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, they were, of course, admitted without question, and although noticed standing at his cell door talking with the prisoner, they attracted so little attention that no one appears to know how long they remained there. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Keeper BAILEY, of the second tier, noticed that the door of ELLIS' cell was open, and suspecting something was wrong, without waiting to see if the prisoner was yet within it, gave the alarm, which caused the entire gate of the prison to be instantly closed. The promptness of the keeper was not unnecessary, for upon examining the persons who were about to emerge unquestioned from the prison, ELLIS was found foremost among them, completely disguised in a female outfit. No article of female apparel was lacking, but in addition, a veil, bonnet and waterfall, all complete, he was thoroughly disguised. He was immediately led back to his cell, and being stripped of his false clothes was securely locked in. Warden STACOM has instituted a searching investigation of the case, but as yet has not learned how the women managed to unlock the cell door, nor how one of them at least passed from the prison without showing her ticket. They of course furnished ELLIS with his disguise while standing at his cell door, and then immediately passing out from the prison, are themselves beyond the chance of detection, as no one noticed them sufficiently to identify them.

Anniversary of the Women's Suffrage Association.

The anniversary meeting of the National Women's Suffrage Association is to be held at Apollo Hall this week, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, and continuing through that and the following day. Addresses are expected from the following eminent representatives of the female suffrage movement; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Mrs. Miriam Cole, of Ohio; Mrs. A. Hazlett, of Michigan; Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Indiana; Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of Missouri; Mme. Anneke, of Wisconsin, and Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois. A preliminary meeting is to be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, to which delegates and members, as well as all friends and promoters of the cause, are invited.

A banner has been thrown across Broadway, in front of the hall, blazoned with the following announcement:

"Anniversary National Woman's Suffrage Association, Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, commencing Tuesday A. M., May 10."

Fire and Loss of Life up the Hudson.

At Mollysville, in the suburbs of Cold Spring, on Friday evening, the dwellings of MALCOLM EVANS and M. MCKEEL were totally destroyed by fire, and the infant son of Mr. EVANS perished in the flames. Mrs. EVANS had left the child with Mrs. MCKEEL while she went on an errand to the house of a neighbor. A pot of tar which Mrs. MCKEEL was boiling overflowed during her absence and set the house on fire. The aged grandmother of the infant was also horribly burned, and is past hope of recovery. Four families have lost all they had in the world by this catastrophe.

Police Commissioners for Richmond County.

The Board of Supervisors and District Judge of Richmond County met yesterday afternoon, at Richmond Village, Staten Island, and appointed GARRET P. WRIGHT, WM. C. DENISE and A. C. WOOD Police Commissioners for the County of Richmond.

The Co-operative Land and Building Society.

A general meeting of the Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society was held at Co-operative Hall, No. 214 Bowery, on Friday evening. The President, Dr. T. SERGER, in the chair. Dr. SERGER declared the meeting to be for the purpose of making an appropriation to some member of the Society. The amount now in bank is $1,300, and adding the receipts of the evening there is a total of $2,000. Disposal of the appropriation was proceeded with and Mr. H. E. PETERS was declared the successful member. The election of President was then proceeded with. Messrs. FISCHER and RUSSELL were nominated. Dr. SERGER declined a candidacy. Mr. FISCHER having received the largest vote was declared elected. The ballot for Directors gave Dr. SERGER 350 votes and Mr. BURKE the next highest, and they were declared elected. Mr. P. W. NUBER was then elected a trustee. This association in the two years of its existence has made nearly fifty appropriations of money to its members, who have thus on the co-operative principle, obtained homes of their own. The Society numbers over 450 members.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION

Meeting of the New Board—Resignations of Messrs. Depew and Smith—New Appointments—Change in the Time of Meeting—List of Committees.

The new Board of Commissioners of Emigration met at Castle Garden yesterday, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN presiding. Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, (Mayor,) James B. Nicholson, Wm. R. Barr, Emanuel B. Hart, James Lynch, Willy Wallach, and Isaac Bell, were present on the occasion. The absentees included Messrs. BISSINGER, CYRUS CURTIS and MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, (Mayor of Brooklyn.) The resignation of Messrs. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and EDWARD F. SMITH, brother of HUGH SMITH, of the City Chamberlain's Department, were accepted, on motion of Mayor HALL, and Messrs. JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester County, and ALEXANDER FREAR were subsequently elected to their places. Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER received one vote as Commissioner. It was resolved to request the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to receive, and admit into the hospitals at Harte's Island, all emigrants suffering from relapsing fever, the expenses to be reimbursed out of the commutation fund. A communication was received from Mr. ISAACS, Secretary of the Board of American Israelites, announcing the expected arrival of a large number of destitute Russian Israelites. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Superintendent of Ward's Island to make special provision for their coming. A resolution was offered by Mayor HALL in regard to the regular meetings of the Commissioners, fixing every other Thursday as the regular meeting day, meetings to be held alternately at Castle Garden at 2 P. M. and at Ward's Island at 9 A. M. The resolution was adopted. It was also resolved to reduce the standing Committees to three in number, by merging the Labor Exchange and Railway Agency Committees into the Castle Garden Committee, the Purchasing Committee into the Ward's Island Committee, and the Auditing Committee into the Finance Committee.

The meeting adjourned, after appointing the following Committees:

On Castle Garden—Messrs. Hart, Barr, Wallach, Lynch, Frear, Curtis and Hall.

On By-laws—Messrs. Hart, Husted and Frear.

On Ward's Island—Messrs. Bell, Bissinger, Frear, Lynch, Husted, Nicholson and Hall.

On Finance—Messrs. Nicholson, Curtis, Bissinger, Hart and Kalbfleisch.

Relief for the Richmond Sufferers.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the late calamity at Richmond, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz.:

Phelps, Dodge & Co.	$500	Harry M. Taber	$100
Geo. Opdyke & Co.	500	Chas. Luling & Co.	100
A. A. Low & Bros.	500	Williams & Whiting	100
Arnold, Sturges & Co.	500	Woodward, Baldwin & Co	100
Henry Clews	500		
S. B. Chittenden & Co.	500	Cyrus W. Field	100
Jno. Caswell & Co.	500	Geo. Cabot Ward	100
Chas. H. Marshall	200	M. H. Grinnell	100
Horace Gray	100	Olyphant & Co.	50
John D. Jones	100	Thurlow Weed	50
Geo. C. Collins & Co.	100	F. A. Conkling	25
Gerrit Smith	100	Henry Weston	25
J. S. T. Stranahan	100	Walter S. Griffith	10
Dean, McGinnis & Co.	100	A	10

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Further subscriptions may be sent to HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer, or to any member of the Committee, which consists of:

Geo. Opdyke, Chairman,	Henry M. Taber,
Wm. E. Dodge,	H. B. Claflin,
S. B. Chittenden,	F. S. Lathrop,
Josiah O. Low,	F. A. Conkling,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	John J. Cisco,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Geo. Cabot Ward,
Jackson S. Schultz.	

On Monday evening at 8 o'clock a meeting of those interested in this work of humanity will be held at the house of Dr. EDW. G. HOWARD NORTHAM, No. 278 Fourth-avenue, to discuss and devise means of raising money, by public exhibitions or otherwise, for the relief of those who have so suddenly been deprived of their earthly support by this sad visitation.

Cigar-Makers on the Strike—The Movement Extending.

Some weeks ago an attempt on the part of certain cigar manufacturers of this City to reduce the wages of their workmen led to a strike, the rules of the Cigar-makers' Union forbidding any member to accept a reduction of wages. At a general convention of the unions it was almost unanimously voted not to recede from this rule, and a large number of men employed in several establishments were thrown upon the support of their brethren in the unions, $10 a week being allowed to each man. This amount, or more, which is paid out of a fund raised by assessment on the members still having work at the old wages. Prominent among the firms affected by the strike are STINTON, SCHMIDT & STORM, NICHOLLS, GERSCHELL & CO. and W. J. FOOT. At the beginning of the movement non-union men were employed to fill the places of the strikers, but the members of the unions have been busy among them, causing discontent and defection, and finally on Tuesday last it was determined to admit them into the unions, with all the privileges of members, without the payment of dues. To make this movement more effectual, executive committees were organized to visit different establishments to induce operatives to quit work. At the factory of STINTON, SCHMIDT & STORM thirty out of eighty workmen joined the strike, and there is some danger that all will become general. Great determination is shown on the part of the strikers, and they exhibit a disposition to meet remonstrance with abuse and violence. Whether the manufacturers will hold out against this combination among workmen remains to be seen.

Purchase of a Torpedo-Boat by the United States Government.

A submarine iron vessel that was built during the rebellion at Mystic, Conn., for use as a torpedo-boat has been recently purchased by the United States Government and removed from Newark, where it has remained since the war. It was owned by Gen. N. N. HALSTEAD, Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, and others, and is said to have cost $100,000. It weighs twenty-five tons, and will carry ten men. It was regarded as a failure during the war, and was sunk under one of the bridges of the Passaic by its owners. It was subsequently raised and landed upon Messrs. HEWES & PHILLIPS' dock. The Government has paid all storage charges, and have removed the vessel to the South. For what purpose it is to be used is unknown.

Further Appointments by the Board of Excise.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise held yesterday at their office, No. 301 Mott-street, the organization was completed by the selection of Commissioner MARTIN NACHTMANN as Treasurer, AARON J. VANDERPOEL as counsel, Ex-Alderman JOHN HARDY as Attorney, WILLIAM R. OBERMAN as Application Clerk, and DENNIS CONSADINE as Register Clerk, all to take office on the 20th inst. It was also ordered that the funds collected for licenses be deposited in the Broadway Bank, and Col. W. W. PRICE, the President, as authorized to procure a seal for the use of the Board, which is now in complete working order.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Baine *vs.* Pattee; judgment granted.

Abel *vs.* Dachamer; motion for receiver granted, and receiver appointed on filing bond in $2,500.

By Judge Brady.

Rudge, Jr., *vs.* Rundle; motion granted.
Doyle *vs.* Doyle; application for allowance denied.
Rudge *vs.* Rundle; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Bowne *vs.* Leveridge; motion granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VOID LIES—PRACTICE.

In the Matter of Leonard S. Ballou, a Bankrupt.—This was a petition by the assignee of the above bankrupt, setting forth that the bankrupt, on Oct. 9, 1869, being insolvent, suffered his property to be taken on legal process in favor of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., under an execution issued on that day on a judgment recovered against him in the Marine Court of the City of New-York, for $488 80; and praying that the lien so acquired might be declared void. The answer of the firm prayed that the levy under the execution might be adjudged to be a valid lien, and that the assignee might be ordered to satisfy the execution out of the proceeds of the sale of the property which the Court had ordered to be held by him separate from the other estate of the bankrupt, to abide the further order of the Court. On the hearing the objection was taken by counsel for the firm that inasmuch as the proceeding instituted by the petition was one against the firm as claiming an adverse interest touching property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vesting in the assignee, it was wholly irregular, because it was not brought upon a plenary bill in equity, but by a summary petition and an order to show cause.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence it is established that the bankrupt suffered his property to be taken on legal process, as alleged in the petition, with intent to give a preference to E. S. Jaffray & Co., as creditors, and that the firm had reasonable cause to believe at the time that the bankrupt was insolvent and that a fraud on the Bankruptcy act was intended, that the transaction was therefore void under section 35, and no valid lien was acquired under the execution. That on the authority of *In re* Benestead, 3 Bankrupt Reg., 127, the objection raised on the hearing must be held to be well taken; that as the petition fails, the answer and its prayer must also fail; that the petition is therefore dismissed, but without costs to either party as against the other; and as the fund in the hands of the assignee, leave is given to the execution creditors to file a bill in equity or bring an action at law, as they shall be advised, against the assignee for the enforcement of such rights as they shall seek to claim against him, provided it be done in thirty days, at the expiration of which time the assignee may apply for directions as to the fund.

G. A. Seixas for the assignee; F. N. Bangs for execution creditors.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Hon. William D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

Maria Duryee, $10,000, of the town of New-Utrecht; James MacAnally, $1,000, of East New-York; Frank Wolfe, $5,000; Michael Hicker, $3,000; Elizabeth Furey, $3,000; Jones P. Bedell, $16,000; Geo. Sproull, $3,500; all of the City of Brooklyn.

WILL REJECTED.

Catharine Ahrens, of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John Ulrich Muller, of St. Gall, in Switzerland; John Crosier, Frederick P. Fodstadt, John Blaney, Patrick Doran, Patrick Kease, Andrew H. Wemple, John B. Terry, Maria Mohl, Margaret Watson and Carsten Havers, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of Charles Mingram were granted to Fredericka Mingram, his mother; of Lena R. Halght to Emma R. Halght, of the City of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116¼	55	Wells-Fargo Scrip		
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¾		bet. call		2¾
36,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110¾	100	do		3
30,000 do	110¾	100	A. M. U. Ex		42¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		10	do	bet. cail	42
s3	110¾	300	N.Y.C. & H. R. R

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 9,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR VARIOUS
DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
COMMENCING WITH
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES,
AT 25 CENTS. SEVERAL CASES OF
ENGLISH CHINTZ BRILLIANTS,
AT 25 CENTS, WORTH 37½.
WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH BAREGES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 20 CTS. UPWARD.
ROMAN STRIPED POPLINS,
AT 37½ CENTS.
TAFFETA CHECKS,
AT 40 CENTS.
FANCY CHENE POPLINS,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
GRAY MIXED DRESS GOODS,
FOR SUITS,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
GOATS' HAIR POPLINS,
FOR MOURNING SUITS, ONLY 37½ CENTS.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PONGEE PARASOLS, PLAIN AND SCOLLOPED,
FROM $2 25 UPWARD.
LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO
OUR STOCK OF
REAL AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
AND VESTIBULE GOODS,
AT CONSIDERABLY UNDER GOLD PRICES.
The Public are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as we are offering UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
COMPRISING
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LLAMA LACE SACKS,
(FLOWING SLEEVES.)
HANDSOME STRIPED CHAILLE SHAWLS,
FROM $3.
STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS,
FROM $4 UPWARD.
A SPLENDID LINE OF
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
THE FINEST OF THE SEASON.
BURNOUS, IN NEW STYLES.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 9,
in their
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SUITS,
INFANTS' LACE HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
IN LINEN, CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, with over-skirt, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, with over-skirts, $21 and $14.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, tucked and ruffled, $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, trimmed, 75 cents.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents and $1.
LINEN APRONS, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED,
FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, from 40 cents to $1.
LADIES' HANDSOME SWISS TUNICS, from $12 to $18.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME
GRENADINES, AND CANVASS MESH GRENADINES IN ALL WIDTHS, PARISIENNES,
TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CREPE
CLOTH, 64 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE
CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
FROM $1 25 PER YARD, HANDSOME JAPANESE
SILKS AT $1, ALPACA, (BUFFALO BRAND,)
PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND,) A HANDSOME ALPACA AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS
AT LOW PRICES, PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SPRING TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS,	CY
MA	PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR-	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY
MA	ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN	CY
MA	TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.	CY

DRY-GOODS AT RETAIL,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

The subscriber having made an arrangement to remain in the store he now occupies until the 1st of June, will continue the sale of his goods at still lower prices than he has heretofore offered them. The stock is large. A great part of it has been purchased for cash at auction and of importers and commission-merchants within the last sixty days.

I intend to sell the stock of goods at lower prices than any respectable establishment will sell goods of equal quality either in Brooklyn or New-York. Our assortment is very complete.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,

Nos. 247 and 249 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, May 2, 1870.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Styles.
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARSEILLES QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, WINDOW HOLLANDS.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES,
TICKS, Bleached and Unbleached SHEETINGS.
The attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses and housekeepers about refurnishing, is specially invited to our stock. Our prices will be found very much lower than other stores.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.
Ladies will find the most complete stock of new and desirable
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS
to be found in the city, at all prices from 15c. to $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS,
in all widths or qualities,
for ladies walking suits,
from $1 25 to $2 50 per yard,
a reduction of from 40c. to 60c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
Ladies can inspect the largest and most select stock of
READY-MADE DRESSES
and
WALKING COSTUMES
to be found in New-York, and at prices much less than Broadway houses.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE PARIS AND DOMESTIC SILK, POPLIN, BAREGE, MUSLIN, PIQUE, LINEN AND LAWN DRESSES.
PARIS-MADE SILK SACKS AND COSACKS.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS.
A CHOICE VARIETY OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE
LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, MAGNIPICENT SASH RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, May 9,
800 pieces PLAID AND STRIPED SPRING SILKS,
500 pieces GRIS AILLE SILKS,
MOUBAIX SILKS, HIGH LUSTER, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUMMER WEAR.
FRESH GOODS, JUST RECEIVED,
$1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
A LARGE LOT OF
JOB SILKS
OF AN EXTRA QUALITY AND LUSTER,
FROM $1 PER YARD UPWARD;
LESS THAN HALF THEIR COST.
PLAIN BLACK TAFFETAS, GROS GRAINS,
FAILLE, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, WIDE, ONLY $3 PER YARD.
PARIS CHAMBERY GAUZES, 70c. PER YARD, UPWARD.
CREPE DE CHINE FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS, ONLY $2 75 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—

A Proprietary to going to Europe, next month, for the Fall supply, I will offer the choice goods on hand at low prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 313 AND 314 BOWERY,
(One door below Bleecker-st.)

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS FROM AUCTION.

RICH GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS,

AT $1 25, AND UPWARD.

RICH PARIS COLORED SILKS,

24 INCHES, AT $2.
CHECK AND STRIPED SUMMER SILKS, SATINS, &c.
BROCHE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
SILK CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
ALSO,

MOURNING GOODS, &c.

We invite the particular attention of our customers and the public to our

READY MADE SUITS,

AND TO OUR

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Which is under the supervision of the best talent, and in which we make and trim Dresses and Suits in the VERY LATEST STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 313 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, 9th inst., a case of

IMPERIAL TAKO CLOTHS, AT 15c. TO 95c.

Also, a case of

DOUBLE-WIDTH MOHAIRS, AT 15c.,

Which were selling in the early part of the season at 85c. These goods we believe CHEAPER THAN ANYTHING IN THIS CITY, and invite special attention to them, and also to our general assortment of

DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS,

large additions to which have been made during the past week.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, JAPANESE POPLINS AND SILKS,

in all the new designs, and at
UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.

LINENS FOR SUITS,

And Housekeeping purposes; TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., together with a large assortment of PIQUES, and every description of
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.,
In all of which we solicit comparison with any other house.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are receiving by steamers, &c.,
THE NEWEST AND LATEST DESIGNS IN MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS, CROSSLEYS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c.
THEY HAVE OFFERED
THEIR LAST PARCEL OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 per yard,
ROYAL WILTONS, at $2 50 to $3 per yard,
AXMINSTERS, at $2 50 to $4 per yard.
To which they particularly request the attention of their customers and the public.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL ON MONDAY, May 9,
REPLENISH ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT 75c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
THE BEST IN QUALITY AND LOWEST IN PRICE THAT CAN BE OFFERED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 677;
3,310 to 3,350 inclusive;
6,001 to 6,020 inclusive;
The same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 3, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. FRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1905, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July 1, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Cornell Bluffs, including the Burlington Branch, being altogether 523 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, when the polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

M. V. B. POWERS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run.
For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 2,901, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Canmann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificates applied for.

CANMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPON-SIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact business on the Board, for a stated interest. He would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

BEARS ON A BENDER.—W. H. BEARD.

MOVING BY DOGS.—HENRIETTA BOWSER.
AUTUMN TWILIGHT.—J. F. KENSETT.
SUNDAY MORNING.—CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—S. R. GIFFORD.
SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT.

And other celebrated paintings by Durand, W. S. Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Cauldess, Lang, Wm. Hart, Williamson, Duverger, Hamilton, De Haas, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. C. B. Caldwell, Brooklyn, L. I., will be sold at auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

LEAVITT, STREBIGER & CO.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A DUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 2d floor, by order of Richard Warren, assignee, 75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.
1,580 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.
225 shares European Patroleum Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
600 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $50.
12 9-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
5 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON MONDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 58 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

Genteel household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rose-wood suite in green worsted figured brocatel, black-walnut marble-top center-tables, gilt frames, French plate pier mirror, lace window-curtains and cornices, sewing, rocking and side chairs in hair-cloth, inlaid chess-tables, black walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black-walnut extension-table, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.
By JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, May 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Will commence with about 75 velvet and Brussels, as good as new, after which the balance of the printed catalogue from lots Nos. 600 to 819, which will comprise the best of the three-plies, ingrains and oil-cloths.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 2 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Change of pier to No. 5 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO, Thos. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 16 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of four directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 4th day of June, 1870, the polls to be open from noon until 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on 19th May at 3 P. M., and be reopened on 15th June at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

APRIL 26, 1870.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 24 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, Real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,250 Broadway, south-east corner 32d-st.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE CITY OF THE SEA!

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
VILLA PLOTS
AT NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND,
To be sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
MAY 18, 1870,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property has been held in reserve for many years, and applications for its purchase hitherto practically denied, but having recently changed hands, it is now for the first time brought into the market in suitable-sized lots.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED!
VIEWS UNEQUALED!
FREE FROM NUISANCES!
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!

Pamphlets, maps and excursion tickets may be had of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; of Phelps, Fallen & Co., No. 135 Broadway, or of the Managers,

H. TRACY ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privileges of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x20.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; 1 wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.
With necessary beamers, sheers, drying-machines, sargents, jenny picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 325 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKEWAY,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FARM, 117 ACRES, FOR SALE.—Twenty miles from City, on the Midland Railroad, and convenient to stations both on the Midland and Erie Railroads; is located in one of the most delightful sections of New-Jersey; price $15,000; terms easy; would exchange. Address H. C., Box No. 83 Post-office.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF GROUND, SUITABLE for villa sites, commanding magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean, and immediate facilities for both fresh-water and surf bathing. Located at the Highland-of-the-Navesink Hotel. Apply to MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st. Terms easy.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MILK DAIRY FARM OF about 100 acres, near New-York, amply stocked, with a milk route of 200 quarts daily; a rare opportunity to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, O., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT COST, A HANDSOME NEW house at Morristown, ten minutes' walk from depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., THIRTY minutes from the foot of Chambers-st., Northern Railroad, a new two-story French-roof house, with all modern City improvements; three minutes' walk to new depot; locality healthy.

Also, a new and convenient cottage of seven rooms, well adapted for a small family.

Inquire of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., or FORCE, at depot.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED, two very desirable houses; first-class in every respect; beautifully located; surrounded by elegant residences; with unsurpassed river views; will be rented at reasonable rent for the season or year by MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE ferry, a first-class furnished house; location first-class; carpets new; rent, to a private family, only $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 235 West 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., one block from Central Park; Rent only $12,000. Apply to JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 64 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST floor and basement of house No. 89 Jane-st.; water and gas; terms reasonable.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 107 West 40th-st.; the rent will be received in board. Apply on MONDAY, between 8 and 12 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL, SUITABLE FOR club-rooms, also neat furnished bedrooms, at No. 8 Union-square, on the second story.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.

E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of 10 o'clock boat from Whitehall Dock. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant steam and inland drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY AND APPURTENANCES WITH LEASE OF PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the entire rectifying distillery situated at Nos. 625 and 627, 3d-av., between 42d and 44th sts., with all the machinery and appurtenances necessary for conducting the business complete. Also, the buildings and unexpired term of its twenty-one years' lease. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

JOHN SESSIONS, Attorney.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Green wich-av. and Elm-st., in the town or Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriages and out-houses in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, Kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarms, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to
H. M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY FROM MASSA-CHUSETTS, with son and daughter, (adults,) would like to take charge of a furnished house where parties will be absent for the Summer; best of Massachusetts and New-York City references. Address D. D. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, TO take charge of a house for a family who are going to Europe or in the country; can give highest order of reference. Address G. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. POWER,
(Late with A. T. Stewart & Co.,)
announces the Summer opening at her new store, No. 889½ Broadway, corner 19th-st., on MONDAY, May 9.

C. M. OLNEY & CO., TO CLOSE SPRING stock before opening their Summer importation of French dress and round Hats, offer the balance of straw Bonnets and round Hats at greatly reduced prices.

Between Union-square and 4th-av.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS AND RARE PLUMES.—E. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New Bond-st., London, has just received new and elegant styles. No. 881 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.) Mrs. PUTNAM has an elegant suite of rooms to rent, with private table, for the Summer or year.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 300, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A suite of three communicating rooms, with bath attached, on second floor, handsomely and fully furnished, to rent, with board; immediate possession; also, a corresponding suite on third floor, to rent May 16; parties vacating will offer undoubted references. Persons seeking fine accommodations can be suited in every particular. Also one large room for two gentlemen.

BOARD AND FOUR ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second floor in a new high-stoop, brown-stone house, cor. 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; no better location; only one first-class family of adults taken; advertiser's family consists of three persons; everything first-class; best reference required and given. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, on second floor, located in 30th-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, [illegible], A. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FUR-NISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 16TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 2 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR UNIversity-place, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen, without board. Breakfast served if desired; quite private house; good location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentleman, in private family, at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 730 3D-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, FOR two gentlemen; also a large hall bedroom; gas and bath, with good board in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A private family will let, with board, second floor, two rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; no other boarders.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for family or gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NO. 278 4TH-AV.—NEARLY OPPOSITE St. Calvary Church, two bright, cheerful rooms, with board, in a small private family; offering home comforts; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN furnished rooms in a private family, at moderate price, by applying on MONDAY, A. M., at No. 107 West 45th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, elegantly-furnished rooms; choice location near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS may be had immediately, in 34th-st., near 8th-av., with private table only, for the season or year. Address PRIVATE, No. 544 West 32d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—with or without private table, at No. 20 West 22d, st. Reasonable arrangements made for the Summer.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor, also a hall room, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; terms reasonable.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let a second floor, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board at No. 242 West 26th-st.; family small and quiet. References required.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished for two gentlemen, $18 a week. No. 20 West 22d-st.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS OR floors, No. 164 5th-av., west side, near 21st-st.; bath-rooms on each floor. Apply on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 24 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPE-rior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for the next three months, in private house, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of references given. Address Post-office Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—GENtlemen wishing board on the island can be accommodated in very pretty house near the landing; terms, $8 per week for those rooming together; gas in the house; everything first-class. Address Mrs. RICHMOND, Clifton P. O., Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—First-

GLASS BLOWING.

Composition of Glass and Modes of Manufacture.

Extent and Variety of the Glass Business—The Materials Used—Processes of the Factories—The Wares Produced.

Glass-blowing, though one of the most ancient of useful arts, is probably less familiar to the majority of people than almost any other. PLINY'S account of its discovery has become one of the stock narratives of our juvenile books; how that certain mariners, landing on the banks of the Belus, at the base of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, and having in default of stones taken some pieces of the *nitrum* or common soda, which formed their cargo, to rest their pots on above the fire, found after some time a clear liquid stream arising from the fusion of the sand and soda. A visitor to a modern glass-works, who has noted the intense and prolonged heat required to melt materials so stubborn, will be disposed to receive this narrative with considerable distrust. Whatever its origin, there can be no doubt that at a very remote epoch the Sidonians worked in glass; that the art was practiced at least 3,500 years ago in Egypt, and that a connected genesis of its transmission through the Jews, Greeks, Romans and mediæval republics, may be traced all the way down to modern times.

THE INGREDIENTS OF GLASS.

Chemically considered, glass is the union of a silicate, such as afforded by purified sand, with an alkaline or earthy base, such as lime, or with the oxide of one of the heavier metals, such as red lead. The first process in its manufacture consists in obtaining sea or river sand possessing the requisite body of silicic acid, and in cleansing it as thoroughly as possible from foreign substances. For this purpose it is very thoroughly washed, often through as many as eight different waters; it is afterwards heated to redness to burn out any vegetable impurities, and when cold is finally sifted throgh lawn sieves to separate the larger grans, and so facilitate the working of what remains. The sand used in this neighborhood is almost entirely brought from Morris River, where a very complete and ingenious system of apparatus exists to prepare it for use by the glass-makers.

GLASS-WORKS AND THEIR PRODUCTIONS.

There are in Brooklyn and Williamsburg ten different establishments devoted to glass-making. The manufacture has been one of rapid extension in this neighborhood, and promises to be an important element in the industrial future of Brooklyn. It already begins to rival the business done by the older establishments of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and, as regards this branch of trade, is already the undisputed center of New-York State. The Brooklyn manufacturers represent three separate divisions of the business of glass-making. Some are devoted to the making of what is called green-ware, or the commoner kind of glass used for liquor bottles; others make what is called Dutch flint glass, a finer variety than the latter, chiefly used in the manufacture of lamp chimneys, gas globes, &c.; while a third section is employed in making the fine flint glass used in the formation of wine-glasses, decanters, vases and such like. The process followed is in all cases fundamentally the same, the fineness of the glass being regulated by the addition of certain chemical ingredients to what constitute the chief components of all, namely, sand, soda and oyster-shell lime.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

It would be difficult to name any branch of manufacture in which every step in the series of operations require such careful attention as that of glass-making. The art is essentially a chemical one, and the knowledge of the glass-worker, handed down from centuries of experience, requires an exactitude which the researches of the laboratory have but lately fully explained and confirmed. The initial process inside of the factory is the preparation for the pots in which the composition is to be fused. The intense heat to which these have to be subjected, and the disastrous effect which would attend the presence of any metallic substance in their composition render this a most important part of the operations of the factory. The material of which they are composed is known as German clay, and is imported from Hamburg to New-York at a cost of about $36 per ton. This material is carefully ground and sifted, and is mixed with the pulverized fragments of old pots, in the proportion of one to two. It is then moistened with water till it assumes the consistency of pretty stiff clay, and is placed in a long wooden trough. It is kept in this state for a week or two, being daily turned over and carefully and repeatedly kneaded with the feet of the workmen. When considered ready for use it is taken out in long, sausage-like strips, and the base of the pot as laid on the top of a circular board. The building of the vessel is proceeded with very slowly, thorough solidity and durability being only attainable by a very gradual rate of progress. From the mixing of the clay to the completion of the pot a period of six weeks is generally allowed. When completed, the pots are given a further time to dry, and as much as three months is considered necessary to complete thoroughly this department of the manufacture. When completed, the pots are generally of a circular shape, and if intended for the manufacture of fine glass, are arched or hooded on the top, to prevent the lead used from being deoxidized by the smoke and flame. In the common ware no such precaution is necessary, and the pots are, therefore, open at the mouth, a formation which is further rendered necessary by the greater heat required to fuse the composition used for green or common glass. The common size of pots weighs about ten cwt., and the covered ones when fairly finished, are worth about $100 each. When a pot is about to be used, it is taken from the store-room and placed above a furnace, in what is termed the pot-arch. It is kept there for about eight days, till it has been brought up to a bright white heat, and is then rapidly conveyed in an iron truck to replace one that is cracked or worn out in the melting-furnace.

THE FURNACES.

The furnaces in question consist of circular brick-work surrounding six or eight different pots, and having a fire in the center, which is fed by at least five tons of coal per day, and is surmounted by the cupola-shaped chimney familiar to any one who has seen the outside of a glass-work. The heat of these furnaces is the very strongest attainable, and they are so constructed as to secure the greatest available draught. The rush of air is such that if, during the Winter, a brick is taken from the outside and a vessel of water placed in the opening thus made, there will be formed, in a few minutes, a solid lump of ice. In the common glass-works, where a fan-blast is used, and the heat is proportionally increased, the men are usually unable to work during the months of July and August. Under these circumstances, the removal of an old pot from the opened furnace and the setting of a new one brought in at a white heat, is a work of the greatest difficulty. A pot is expected to last at least five weeks, and generally takes a longer period to get worn out. Once in position the new pot receives a vitreous coating from pieces of broken glass, which are first melted within it. The batch, as it is called, is then filled in through an aperture in the furnace.

THE COMPOSITION OF GLASS.

The component parts of this vary according to the quality of glass to be produced. For ordinary green-ware the composition is nearly as follows: Sand, 600 pounds; soda, 220 pounds; lime, 180 pounds. For the next finer quality, such as used for lamp globes, the proportions are: Sand, 600 pounds, soda ash, 250 pounds; nitrate of soda, 20 pounds; lime, 150 pounds; red lead and manganese being added to remove impurities, and so improve the color. A still finer variety is formed by varying the components a little and using in addition some arsenic and pearlash. In every case a pretty large proportion of broken glass is added to the mixture after it has begun to settle down by melting. The pots are usually filled up every evening, and after the lapse of twelve hours the fusion is understood to be complete. After being slightly cooled down the metal, as it is now called, is ready for working. The mode of procedure will now be determined by the nature of the work to be performed. As representing the bottle and jar department of the business, our reporter visited the extensive works of Messrs. B. B. HAGERTY, & Co., situated in Smith-street, between Ninth-street and Hamilton-avenue, and conducted under the management of Mr. P. J. REGAN. The ware manufactured here is the common green kind, and is made into all varieties of liquor bottles, from the small medicine phial to the portly five-gallon demijohn. There are "instant-relief" bottles, and sleek rounded flasks for the seductive Bourbon; there are bottles for the reviving mineral water, with an ingenious arrangement for dispensing with the cork-mutilating screw; jars for sweetmeats, bottles for ketchup and for mustard, with many other members of the bottle family too numerous to be detailed.

BLOWING.

A glass-blower's tube is a common-place enough article to look at, but the stranger cannot watch it long without imagining it has some of the properties of an enchanter's wand. The rod is seen dipped into the melting pot through a hole in the furnace, and it emerges bearing on its end a glowing bulb of molten glass. If the spectator be of a philosophic turn of mind, he may probably speculate whether that shapeless lump is destined to carry relief to humanity in the shape of castor-oil or pain-killer, or if it is fated to disseminate disease and madness by the agency of rum and whisky. The question is very soon solved. The iron-mold at the feet of the workman is opened and closed, the liquid bulb is blown out to fill the shape prepared, and the bottle is turned out complete, the little flange at the mouth which is rounded by a fresh application of heat, and a dexterous turn of a tool provided for the purpose.

EXTENT OF THE GLASS BUSINESS.

In this manner hundreds of dozens are turned out daily, packed up, shipped by vessels on the canal that runs past the works, or dispatched by other means to the parties consuming them. The firm employs about 200 men, and pays in wages about $4,000 fortnightly. At the Constitution Flint-Glass Works, situated corner of Delavan, Van Brunt and Ewen streets, owned by Messrs. THIERY & CO., and conducted by the working partner, Mr. RICHARDSON, the work done consists chiefly of lamps and glass globes. These are commonly made without the use of molds, and the rapid and accurate manipulation of the ductile metal, and its prompt expansion by blowing into the required shape and size, form an exceedingly interesting spectacle. At this establishment, a large number of the workmen have been for some time on strike, owing to certain rules made by the firm with a view to the formation of a permanent sick fund. Numbers of mere boys may be seen here earning from $10 to $12 a week by turning off lamp chimneys with a dexterity little short of adult workmen.

DIFFERENT PROCESSES.

At this kind of work, a so-called "shop" of glass-blowers, consists of five members; first, the gatherer-up, who dips the tube into the metal and gives the first slight expansion to the molten bulb at the end of it; next the blower, who gives it the proper and full-sized shape; then the sticker-up, who transfers the expanded glass to a tool by which the bottom is again heated, to be handed to the gaffer, who rounds off the edges and otherwise finishes the article; the "shop" is completed by a boy called the knocker-off, who cleans the end of the tube from the glass adhering to it. By these five, fifty dozen of such chimneys can be turned out per day, and any quantity made in excess of this is reckoned and paid for extra. A process which exists to some extent in the bottle-making factories is seen here more fully developed, that, namely, of tempering the ware by heat after it has been shaped and finished. The most simple mode of doing this is to place the glass vessels in a large oven, heated by a furnace at its side, and after leaving it for about eight hours, to allow the fire to go out and the oven gradually to cool. For goods such as glass globes and domestic ware, requiring a finer temper, a long annealing furnace called a lear is provided. A series of iron trays are placed to receive the articles, and they are gradually moved along a stretch of about sixty feet from the high temperature of one end to the gradually-decreasing heat, which becomes little higher than that of the surrounding air at the other.

GROUND GLASS.

Another department in connection with the finer work is the grinding-room, where the patterns seen upon globes, decanters and glasses are put in by means of revolving stones. This class of work, however, can be seen to most advantage in such establishments as the Nassau Flint-Glass Works, situated in Plymouth-street, and owned by Messrs. FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO. All classes of ware are made at this large establishment, which employs about 125 workmen, but the specialty is fine ware, comprising various kinds of druggists' tubes, of delicately molded wine-glasses, fine cut decanters and ornamental vases. The designs, which may be seen in process of reproduction in the cutting-room of this establishment, are in many cases of the most ornate and highly-artistic kind. Described in the first instance in pencil, or simply outlined upon the surface of the article to be operated on, the details are filled in with a delicacy of touch and a precision of contour which render this branch of the glass-worker's trade a department of the great profession of decorative art. The geometrical figures cut upon gas globes are generally formed without any assistance from previous tracing, and depend altogether upon the accuracy of the eye and touch of the workman. This establishment, together with that of the Dorflinger Glass Company at Greenpoint, are almost the only ones in this locality devoted to the manufacture of fine goods. The elegance and finish of the articles turned out by these firms will compare favorably with the finest samples of European manufacture.

The standard of wages earned by the various grades of workmen ranges from $15 to $30. In exceptional cases a skillful workman will sometimes make as much as $40 per week.

Unfailing courtesy and attention to visitors seems to be the rule at all these establishments, and will doubtless be freely extended to any of our readers desirous of examining for themselves the beautiful and complicated process of glass-making.

Lecture by Dr. Van Der Weyde.

The last of the Cooper Union series of free lectures was delivered by Dr. Dr. J. C. VAN DER WEYDE, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, last evening. Mr. PETER COOPER presided. The lecture was entitled "Sight and Sound," and consisted principally of a narration of well-known scientific facts in regard to the relation between those phenomena.

It was illustrated by numerous diagrams, &c. DR. VAN DER WEYDE referred to the velocity of light and sound, and subsequently showed how to compute the distance of a thunder-cloud from the earth. He also exhibited the difference between noise and sound.

The Case of Murder in Mid-Ocean.

The examination in the case of THOMAS H. JOHNSON, the alleged murderer, whose extradition is sought by the British Consul, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. JAMES MADDOX, one of the crew belonging to the ship *Morning Light*, was called as a witness, and gave evidence concerning the death of EDWARD BARNES, the alleged murdered seaman. On being cross-examined, he said that the vessel bore the inscription: "*Morning Light*, of New-York." The case was adjourned until Monday, at which time the counsel for the prisoner will move for the dismissal of the complaint.

Arrival of Emigrants During the Past Week.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants landed at this port during the past week: May 1, steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, Copenhagen, 1,137; May 3, steam-ship *Malta*, Glasgow, 629; May 3, steam-ship *City of Antwerp*, Liverpool, 1,027; May 3, steam-ship *New-York*, Bremen, 605; May 4, steam-ship *Iowa*, Liverpool, 452; May 4, steam-ship *Manhattan*, Liverpool, 1,074; May 5, steam-ship *Australia*, Liverpool, 792; May 5, steam-ship *Holland*, Liverpool, 1,382; May 6, steam-ship *Saxonia*, Hamburg, 629; May 6, steam-ship *Rheim*, Bremen, 698; May 7, steam-ship *Calabria*, Liverpool, 686. Total, 8,311.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Troubles—Indignation Meeting Last Night.

The excitement and indignation of the residents along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad continue, though somewhat mollified. A meeting of the citizens of Orange was held last evening, at which a large audience was present. Speeches were made denouncing the conduct of the officers of the Company in abolishing the system of commutations to Newark, and in enforcing the rule requiring travelers to ride in a continuous train. The new railroad project was spoken of and offers were freely made to subscribe for the prosecution of the case in the Courts.

Another passenger who left his train at Newark and took another to Orange was ejected from the car at Orange Junction on Friday night. He refused to pay his fare the second time and would not leave the car until he was forcibly ejected.

Horse Railroad in Fifty-eighth-Street—Opposition of Property-Owners.

A large number of property-owners on Fifty-eighth-street met at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. ABIJAH PELL presiding, and Mr. N. J. NEWWITTER acting as Secretary, for the purpose of protesting against the laying of a track for a horse-car railroad in that street. It appears that in the City Tax Levy the Park Commissioners have been directed to perfect the boulevard along the Central Park in Fifty-ninth-street by removing the railway tracks of the North and East River and Central Park Railroad Company, and that permission has been given to said Company to lay double tracks in Fifty-eighth-street, to connect with their other tracks in First and Eleventh avenues. To this the property-owners on Fifty-eighth-street are opposed, chiefly on account of the narrowness of the street, and preliminary steps were taken as early as Wednesday last, when a committee was appointed to procure legal advisers. The proceedings last evening opened with taking down the names of the property-owners present, and the property owned by them on the street. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. GEO. W. MATSELL, Judge MCGUIRE, T. MCMANUS, N. J. NEWWITTER, and MARK SPERRY, to wait on the Park Commissioners, and by deputies their influence to prevent the laying of the track as proposed. The names of the same gentlemen were also added to the Committee for legal advice, consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, MCMANUS and ULLMANN. Messrs. O'BRIEN, F. KRUTINA and KOHLER were appointed a Committee to induce the property-owners on Fifty-eighth-street not present at the meeting, to join the movement. MR. ALEXANDER MAXWELL was appointed Treasurer, and a Finance Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. P. M. Voorhees, John Lyst, A. Maxwell, and Bendix, to raise funds for eventually defraying the expenses of an injunction. The meeting then adjourned.

A Child Kidnapped in Jersey City—A Chase After the Thief.

Yesterday afternoon a case of child-stealing occurred in Jersey City, which caused considerable excitement in the northern part of the city. A little girl, three years of age, the daughter of Mr. JOHN HARPER, who resides in Prospect-street, was carried away while at play with other children by a stranger, who came suddenly upon the group and seized the brightest one among them. The screams of the child and of its frightened playmates attracted the attention of Mr. HARPER, who was in the back-yard. He started in pursuit of the kidnapper, and was joined in the chase by a large crowd of persons living in the neighborhood. Officer DOYNE led the party and chased the robber out on the meadows north of the city. Finally, the latter dropped the child near the Tobacco Inspection, and ran northward to Hoboken. The child was returned to its parents, but the kidnapper escaped arrest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

CHARLES N. BASS, of No. 24 Ann-street, caused the arrest of JOHN NOBLE, yesterday, on a charge of fraud and forgery. It appears that the complainant is the publisher of an *Express & Railroad Guide*, and the prisoner presented to him at different times orders for advertisements from various firms, receiving as his commission the sum of $43. As it was found that the signatures to the orders were forged and unauthorized, Justice HOGAN held NOBLE for trial on that charge.

The Central Friends Sons of Liberty is an organization composed entirely of Germans, and is a mutual life insurance society, of which Mr. CHAS. WISSLE is President, and JOHN KIMPEL Secretary. It numbers now about 650 members. Last night the annual meeting of the society was held at Harmonie Hall, No. 145 Essex-street. Reports for the year show a loss of eight members, and a distribution of funds to the amount of $1,000 to widows and orphans. The initiation fee is $3, and each brother pays fifty cents on the death of a brother, and twenty-five cents on the decease of the wife of a brother.

The Executive Council of the Fenians met again yesterday, and transacted some business relating to civil matters. Some of the members returned to their homes in the country last night. It appears that Gen. O'NEILL has arranged his military programme; if that more anon.

In accordance with a call issued by the Committee of Arrangements for the coming celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, the Masters of Lodges of New-York and Brooklyn met last evening and decided to have no music at the procession except what shall be necessary for the performance of the ceremonies

Mrs. CHRISTINE MCANULTY, aged sixty, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 519 Hudson-street, from unknown causes, as did also FREDERICK STELLA, aged twelve, at No. 157 Attorney-street.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JACOB STERN, aged twelve years, was run over in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, by the Harlem Railroad switch-engine and instantly killed. His remains were removed to the Morgue.

The Arion Singing Society has bought two houses, adjoining each other, on St. Mark's-place, which it proposes to rebuild for the purposes of a hall and meeting rooms. The entire property has a front of 62 feet and a depth of 112 feet.

The Tammany primaries were held last night and delegates chosen to the County Convention, which is to assemble at the Wigwam, in Tenth-street, to-morrow, at noon. Full delegations from each of the twenty-two Wards of the City were chosen.

The Eighteenth District Democratic Union Convention met last evening at Constitution Hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, and nominated, as their choice for Assistant Alderman, Mr. EUGENE DURNIN.

The arrests for the past week show very forcibly the effects of the new Excise law, as they are nearly 400 above the average. The following are the figures: Saturday, April 30, 353; Sunday, May 1, 216; Monday, May 2, 245; Tuesday, May 3, 271; Wednesday, May 4, 227; Thursday, May 5, 208; Friday, May 6, 188. Total, 1,709.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics furnishes the following figures for the past week: Still births, 45; births, 276; marriages, 267; deaths, 494.

A tobacconist named SOLOMON RAPP, doing business at No. 75 Fulton-street, was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with erasing the cancellization marks on revenue stamps. He was held for examination in $500 bail.

The final examination in the case of JOHN BRANNIGAN, of No. 84 Cherry-street, accused of having offered a bribe of $36 to a revenue officer named JAMES B. WASS, was held before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. Witnesses were introduced for the defense in the matter, all showing that the alleged bribe was merely a loan on the part of the prisoner. Decision was reserved until Monday.

A thorough investigation was gone into, yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, in the case of JEREMIAH LEARY, charged with attempting to outrage the persons of two sisters named COLER, resulting in the discharge of the accused, an *alibi* having been satisfactorily established.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, before Justice McQuade, MARGARET MCCARTHY, of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, charged JOHANNA LEARY, a neighbor, with defamation of character. The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

JOHN MCKINNEY, a boy, died yesterday at No. 140 West Fifty-second-street, of injuries sustained on Wednesday by being struck by some planks and other material from a building being pulled down in the vicinity of his parent's residence.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JAMES BOYLE, who was killed on Wednesday, in Tenth-avenue, by a Hudson River freight train. As the occurrence was ascertained to be an accidental one, the jury so rendered their verdict.

The Democratic Union Assistant Aldermanic Convention of the Fourteenth District met last evening at Masonic Hall, Mr. JAMES DALY in the chair. Mr. JOHN REILLY, the present President of the Board, was renominated by acclamation.

JOHN SWEENEY, alias Patrick Henry, alias Hanlon, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having effected a felonious entrance to the rear basement of premises No. 220 Bowery, occupied by GEO. W. MARSH, as a large quantity of lead pipe had previously been stolen, the prisoner was accused of similar intent, and the Magistrate held him for trial.

Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday received a complaint against CHRISTOPHER RISLEY, who was charged by W. M. HARDING with having made false revenue returns to the Government during 1869. The accused was held in $600 bail for examination.

Mr. JAMES GAYLOR, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, made a complaint before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charging ARTHUR K. VAUGHAN, a clerk under Postmaster JONES, with having embezzled several money letters. The accused furnished $5,000 bail to appear for examination.

EUGENE BRENNAN and WILLIAM E. EVANS, charged with having mutinied on board the ship *Intrepid*, during the passage of the vessel between Baltimore and this port, were discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

Beginning with to-morrow, the Erie Railway Company will run a special train on Sundays, for the accommodation of excursionists, from New-York to Middletown and return, leaving Jersey City at 9¾ A. M. and Middletown at 4 P. M., stopping at all way stations both ways.

The firm of WOOD BROTHERS, carriage-builders, will occupy rooms in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Building, in Fourteenth-street, during the rebuilding of their Broadway warehouse.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN KEARNEY, Assistant Assessor of the Third District, made a seizure yesterday forenoon of five drays, having two double and one single team, and containing twenty-seven casks of ale belonging to T. T. READ, Fourteenth-street, New-York. The ale was in course of delivery to retailers in Brooklyn, and was seized because the revenue stamps on the casks had not been canceled. Information was filed against the property by District-Attorney PARRIS, and a release was granted on finding bonds for $6,000.

WILLIAM JEFFNER, a man of about fifty-five years of age, residing at No. 73 Middagh-street, between Henry and Hicks streets, committed suicide on Friday night, while in bed, by cutting open his neck with a razor. The deceased has been for some time in weak health, and was very low-spirited. When found yesterday morning he was quite dead.

The trial of the election fraud cases will be resumed on Monday morning at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD and a jury.

The case of Miss EMMA SMITH, a teacher in Public School No. 2, charged with assault and battery on ANNIE STOOPS, daughter of J. W. STOOPS, was sent yesterday by Justice WALSH to the Grand Jury.

At the Court of Sessions yesterday, the proprietors of "Ocean Garden," on Bridge and Nassau streets, were fined $100 for keeping a disorderly house; and JOHN TIERNEY was fined $50 for keeping a gambling house on Fifth-street, E. D.

JOHN LYONS, a laborer at Gowanus, charged with stabbing LAWRENCE O'BRIEN in the neck, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In aid of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, a lecture will be delivered to-night in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo by the Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, on the "The Infallibility of the Pope."

The arrests for last week have numbered 305.

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday afternoon the dead body of a man was found on the beach at Far Rockaway. A suit of black was on the body, with yellowish socks, and a large black kerchief about the neck. He was five feet eleven inches tall, and had several India-ink marks on the left hand. A silver watch, a ten dollar Confederate note and some currency, were found on the body. It is thought the body must have been lost overboard from some vessel.

Last evening, as the 4½ ferry-boat on the James-slip line was approaching her slip on the the Hunter's Point side, a gentleman residing in Winfield, undertook to reach the bridge in advance of the boat and jumped. As he jumped he struck the bridge and bounced into the water, whence he was fished out by the ferry hands in a much exhausted state.

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has purchased of S. R. REED, of West Flushing, a plot of ground in that place, and contemplates making his home there. He will immediately commence the erection of a mansion and the laying out of the grounds. The location is excellent, on high ground, overlooking Flushing Bay and the surrounding country.

JOHN C. MARCY sued the Long Island Railroad Company for $54, before Justice PAINE, Esq., of Riverhead. In April 1869, the plaintiff bought of the defendant a commutation ticket between Riverhead and New-York for $90, the ticket entitling him to ride one hundred times over the road, and not being transferable. Some time in June MARCY lost his ticket, having ridden about thirty-five or forty times. The Company, on application, refused to give him a new one, and claims the contract to be a special one by which they were released from all obligation when he failed to show his ticket at the request of the proper authorities. The Justice found for the plaintiff, granting him judgment for $54.

ANN FOWLER yesterday was brought before Justice QUARTERMAN, of Flushing, on complaint of setting fire to the tenement-house in which she resided. She has been very turbulent of late, refusing to prepare her husband's meals and breaking dishes, &c. She has often threatened to burn out the other families, and on Friday night she made the attempt. The examination was adjourned. She was arrested by Officer SMITH.

Rev. WM. H. GLEASON, of Sag Harbor, recently licensed to preach by the Long Island Presbytery, and formerly a prominent lawyer and politician of Suffolk, has accepted a call to the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Newburg, and will enter on his duties within a short time.

There will be a special town meeting at East Hampton on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the subject of lending assistance to the Long Island Railroad Company, in extending the branch road recently finished to Sag Harbor from that place to East Hampton Village. The distance to be built is about five miles.

Capt. C. A. PIERSON has been appointed agent of the New-York Coast Wrecking Company at Bridgehampton.

In the Queens County Surrogate Court, before Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, during the past week, the following wills have been admitted to probate: Eliza T. Welling, Jamaica; Theo. Holt, Newtown; T. Rushmore, North Hempstead. Letters of Administration have been issued upon the following estates: J. Van Nostrand, Bridget Ridgney, Mary Ludlum, Wm. Rider, Anna Hendrickson, Jamaica; J. C. Dunicke, Barney Towmery, Newtown; Daniel Dickerson, T. J. Rudgard, Eliza German, Oyster Bay; Franz Kopp, J. B. Winters, Godfrey Muller, A. G. Silliman, Nicholas Kretzelman, John W. W. Browne, Flushing; Joseph Curtis, Hempstead. Eight letters of guardianship were issued.

The following purses have been made up by gentlemen in Suffolk County for trotting horses. The races to come off at the Spring Fair day of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, June 23:

For three-years old, one mile heats, best two in three, $50 to the first and $25 to the second best horse.

For four-years old, one mile heats, best two in three, $75 to the first and $50 to the second best horse.

For five-years old and over, one mile heats, best three in five, $100 to the first and $25 to the second best horse.

In all cases three or more to make a field and two to start.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The contract for opening and grading the Eastern Boulevard from Pelham Bridge to the Junction of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett's-lane, a distance of about five miles, has been awarded to Messrs. M. & T. DUNN, who are to complete the work by the 1st day of May, 1871. It is estimated that it will cost $20,000, which will make the cost of the entire improvement $100,000.

FRANK RILEY and JAMES LONG were yesterday sent to the County Jail for six months on a charge of stealing eleven fowls, valued at $25, from NOAH B. HOYT, of Mott Haven. On being taken before Justice HAUPTMAN by Officer GEARING, of the Harlem Police, they acknowledged their guilt.

A Methodist Episcopal Mission Church has been founded at Sing Sing, under the pastoral charge of Rev. HENRY LOWNSBURY, and a house of worship will be immediately erected at the corner of North Malcom and Ann streets in that village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The spinners' strike at Clark's Thread Works, Newark, still continues. The difficulty arose in a department where twelve spinners and an equal number of boys were employed, and where the employers, in making alterations in their machinery, thought it advisable to reduce the boys' wages. Ten of the twelve spinners took part with the boys against the reduction, which at once threw thirty or forty girls out of employment. An endeavor has been made to fill their places with others, but so far the strikers have been successful in deterring any one from going to work there.

The Newark Police Commissioners have removed Sergts. GARRABRANT and MILLER, with Officers NEWSOME, HEALEY and HEDDEN, and have appointed JOSEPH SEAVER and THOS. M. FINEGAN Sergeants, in their stead. The other appointments, in place of the retired officers, have not yet been made.

The trial of THOMAS HALLORAN, who has been indicted by the Morris County Grand Jury for wife-murder, has been postponed to the 18th inst. The Edith O'Gorman rioters have been released from bail, the Grand Jury having failed to indict them.

The dwelling-house owned and occupied by Miss EFFA HARRIS, near Walnut Valley, Warren County, was burned to the ground on Friday. Loss $1,000; partially insured.

The Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark will soon erect a $25,000 parsonage on Broad-street, near Chestnut.

JOHN COSTER, a boy seven years of age, was drowned near the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, yesterday. JAMES FORBES, a boy but little older, seeing the struggles of the drowning lad, plunged into the water and brought young COSTER out, but not in time to save his life.

The dry-goods store of Mr. JOHN C. CALTHROP, at Union Hill, was robbed of $600 worth of goods during Friday night. The thieves effected an entrance by bursting through a rear window. No clue to their identity is possessed.

MICHAEL LEVY, a resident of Belleville, aged forty-two years, is missing.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Over 2,000 persons were added to the Cincinnati churches during the late revival.

St. Mark's is next to the oldest Episcopal church in this City, having been founded in 1798.

Only 53 votes are required to prevent lay delegation in the Methodist Church.

Mr. DREW proposes to give another million to the Drew Theological Seminary, to establish a literary department and make it a university.

The collection at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Easter Sunday, amounted to about $10,000.

The New-York State Sunday-school Teachers' Association will meet in New-York on the 21st of June.

There are 520 ministers of the German Reformed Church in this country, of whom 180 preach in German, and 226 in English.

A charter for a Home for invalid clergymen has been granted by the South Carolina Legislature.

The *Hebrew Leader*, referring to the coming Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, says: "No Jew; what Jews conference assembled in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Amsterdam, they will also achieve in New-York: Nihil."

The Georgia Colored Conference aggregates 20,000 members, after only one year of existence.

The Union Theological Seminary of Virginia has thirty-five students, as many as it ever had.

Rev. LELAND HOWARD, an able Baptist preacher, died recently at Rutland, Vt., at the age of seventy-six.

Rev. Dr. DAVID MILLS, of Macon, Ga., has been elected President of Oglethorpe College.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church began last Sunday in San Francisco, when Bishop KIP officiated and Dr. VINTON delivered the sermon.

Only two of the Moderators of the General Assembly, previous to the division of the Church, are still living, and they cordially acquiesce in the reunion.

Rev. J. L. STRINE, an aged Lutheran minister, was buried at Lancaster, Penn., on the 6th ultimo. He had been in the ministry fifty-five years, during which time he solemnized 4,883 marriages.

There are three vacancies in the House of the Evangelists, an institution for the education of men willing to consecrate themselves to a ministry among the neglected classes.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis has made arrangements to entertain 1,500 delegates in the International Convention of Associations, which is to meet there in June.

The *Christian Union* says that Dr. KNEELAND has been received under the care of the Classis of Bergen, and given his assent to the doctrines and government of the Reformed Church, the ministry of which he purposes to enter.

Rev. J. ARNOLD, a superannuated preacher of the New-York Central Conference, at its recent session reported himself ninety years old. He had been a Christian seventy-four years, and a minister sixty years. Rev. G. HARRIS, of the same Conference, is the only survivor of the body at its organization in 1810.

The Declaration and Testimony Presbyterians of Missouri have seventy-nine ministers, 118 churches, 5,400 members, and 4,005 Sunday-school scholars. The whole amount of contributions for society and missionary expenses was $141,603.

At the forty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society, held in the Reformed Church, on Fifth-avenue, last Sunday evening, it was stated that during the year 48,810 visits had been made, and about 22,000 Bibles put in circulation, one-third of which were furnished to destitute families, public-houses and seamen.

The Pittsburg Conference, at its recent session, adopted the following stringent temperance resolution:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Conference that any man who will sell his grain or fruit to a distiller, even a pretext for a license, or rent property to be used in making or vending intoxicating drinks, compromises his Christian character, violates the spirit of discipline, and should be admonished by his pastor, and if he persists in it, should be expelled from the church.

The Jubilee Executive Committee of the Congregationalists, to meet the desires of pastors wishing to preach historical sermons this jubilee year, and who are without the necessary data, have in press a pamphlet, which is designed to bring together, by citation from the standard authorities, the main facts in the Pilgrim history.

From information received, it appears that the late Bishop KINGSLEY died from a sudden attack. A letter has been received from him dated two days before his death, in which he makes no mention of his illness. It is said that the communication is doubtless among the ablest that he has written during his absence. He dwells specially on the weakness of the present system of foreign missions. He expresses the belief that the hope of the mission work in Asia was in the labor of the native preachers. There was, in his estimation, material enough in India and China for the organization of one conference of native ministers in each country. But he had no authority to undertake such a work as that, and it only remained for him to await the opportunity of presenting the case to the next General Conference.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—By direction of the Secretary of War, and upon recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Col. R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster, upon the expiration of his present leave, has been ordered to report to Gen. Rufus Ingalls, at New-York City, for assignment to duty in the Division of the Atlantic; Brevet Major W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to the Commanding-General of the Military Division of the South for assignment to duty; Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to the Commanding-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty as attending Surgeon on officers and their families in Philadelphia; Surgeon Simpson, Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland, will, on discontinuance of that Department, report to the Commanding-General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort McHenry. Capt. George N. Castor, of the Seventeenth Infantry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Julius Hayden and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. Collier, U. S. A., have been retired by the President on account of wounds received in the service. Brevet Major-Gen. W. S. Elliot has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and ordered to return to his regiment.

Masters Thomas G. Grove, R. B. Peck, George A. Norris and C. H. West, and Ensign E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., have been ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination and promotion.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Cloudy	40
Portland	N.	Clear	60
Boston	N. E.	Clear	53
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	68
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	64
Washington	S. W.	Clear	60
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	68
Richmond	S.	Clear	61
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	77
Savannah	W.	Clear	71
Augusta, Ga	S. W.	Clear	72
Oswego	W.	Raining	50
Buffalo	W.	Clear	54
Pittsburg	W.	Raining	52
Chicago	N. E.	Raining	60
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	61
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	—
New Orleans	W.	Clear	68
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana		Cloudy	80

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—L. Pollah, C. Charles and lady, F. Thompson, W. J. Wilson, S. W. Wright and lady, H. S. Wright, John W. Sanders, W. H. Vaughan.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. A. Jones, Mary Ann Kennedy, W. A. Hoppen, J. W. Spinny, Col. Richardson, J. H. Barney, Jno. Herndon, Jno. Schenck.

MAY 7—*In steam-ship Malta, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rover, Mrs. Webster, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bartlett, H. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Benton, Miss L. Benton, Miss S. Benton, J. Weinstein, E. S. Valon, R. Rogers, Dr. M. P. Stevenson, B. R. Westfall, W. W. Curtin, J. Grigor, E. Joeson, Mr. and Mrs. Hobb and infant, Mr. Cohen.

MAY 7—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*, —Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Dr. Clark, Miss Clark, Thomas Delihant, E. C.